

Evening



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New Year's Eve.

BY ALFRED TENNYSON.

Ring out, wild bells, to the wild sky,
The flying cloud, the frosty light;
The year is dying in the night;
Ring out, wild bells, and let him die.

Ring out the old, ring in the new;
Ring, happy bells, across the snow;
The year is going, let him go;
Ring out the false, ring in the true.

Ring out the grief that saps the mind,
For those that here we see no more;
Ring out the feud of rich and poor;
Ring in redress to all mankind.

Ring out a slowly dying cause,
And ancient forms of party strife;
Ring in the nobler modes of life,
With sweeter manners, purer laws.

Ring out false pride in place and blood,
The civic slander and the spite;
Ring in the love of truth and right,
Ring in the common love of good.

Ring out old shapes of foul disease;
Ring out the narrowing lust of gold;
Ring out the thousand wars of old,
Ring in the thousand years of peace.

Ring in the valiant man and free,
The larger heart, the kindlier hand;
Ring out the darkness of the land,
Ring in the Christ that is to be.

WASHOE COUNTY.

The Year's Growth—Taxation—County Offices—New Industries—The Farming Interests.

THE PROSPECT.

It is always profitable as the year ends to take an account of stock. The merchant does this, so that in the year to come he may make better selection and avoid the mistakes which always appear upon his annual balance sheet. In the same way it may profit us, a community, to review our reverses and gains during the year 1877. We shall do this in a familiar way, because the subject will interest every reader, and, we hope, provoke discussion.

Washoe county is now the second county in wealth and voting population in this State. We can safely count upon an increase of fifteen per cent. in voters before the middle of the year. Our young city of Reno has enlarged about one-sixth during the past year in area, and while accepting these gratifying facts at par, it is well to enquire whether they are liable to future discount or depreciation.

WHAT HAS MADE RENO GROW then? We shall assign it to four active causes: First—There is no inland city between Omaha and Sacramento; no supply and distribution point worthy of this interior trade, a trade which has been constantly increasing and requiring more accommodation. The building of homes upon the eastern slope and basin of the Sierra Nevada has but just commenced; the resources of this land are as yet only suggested by rich rewards which have come already to some of the pioneers who were willing to live in Nevada. That the immense agricultural, timber and mineral resources of Western Nevada and Northeastern California are to be developed, no one will doubt, and their adequate working will, with the years, build a city. That city will be located in the valley where Reno now stands, by right of location, accessibility, railroad connection, proximity to the Comstock; and as a resting

place for the trade which has crossed or is to cross the Sierra Nevada, it will in time be used. In short, the conformation of the surrounding country is such that any development must bring us growth and strength. Second—The farmer in Nevada, who manages his property intelligently, has the most profitable business in the world. This has caused the increase of cultivated land threefold in the last five years. An unexcelled market awaits every production, and again situation enables us to look east or west for a market for our surplus. Third—The quality of our soil and climate having been clearly proven, people are coming to us in search of homes. With rare forethought we have built good schools, and lent every encouragement to the cause of education. Already the influence is making its way into our little social circles, and having its legitimate results. That which never was seen in Nevada has commenced in Washoe county—men are building homes. They are not going "back to the States" next year, as long as Nevada can furnish them comfort and education for the young. Fourth—The business men of Reno, some of them, have been energetic, wide-awake and generous. We believe they are falling off slightly now, but will leave this point with only one assertion. Whatever success Reno has enjoyed has grown directly from this exhibit of enterprise and action.

THE FARMING INTERESTS

of Reno are, as we have hinted, its main-stay and a ground-work of its hopes for the future. The amount of alfalfa land in the vicinity of Reno has been increased one-third at least since last year's estimate. The price seems to hold well, however, and the grubbing hoe is at work even in the Winter months, preparing more soil for the plow. Fires by night and day have marked the places where future homes are to be reared, and as the sagebrush disappears the grateful soil sends up the beautiful grass and carpets the hitherto barren earth. The reclamation of sagebrush land has, however, been one of individual effort hitherto, but now promises to engage the attention of science and capital. Three large companies have already been incorporated, and the redemption of all land available to the Truckee river is only a matter of a few years. We also notice another tendency toward small farms and higher cultivation, which we hope may be encouraged. Add to the available land about Reno the immense scope which she must drain from the north, and the agricultural outlook is certainly promising. The farmers are drawing closer together, have established a co-operative store which is now in successful operation, and are learning that increased profits follow improved methods. Drainage, manuring, and improved modes of irrigation are among the year's accomplishments. With this statement it will be plain that the honest farmer is our staff, and can take care of himself. In the way of

NEW INDUSTRIES.

we should of course mention the depot of the California Fruit and Meat Shipping Company, estab-

lished at this place. The ample buildings and machinery which adjoin the railroad track east of town, show the confidence displayed by the managers, and the recurring daily shipments are a prediction of the most complete and satisfactory success. This, however, is one of those rare cases where our citizens lacked a little of their proverbial enterprise, and let too great a portion of the stock pass into the hands of San Francisco capitalists, with whom it seems to be in great demand. It is a sufficient commentary upon the want of interest manifested by our citizens in this important venture, to state that the next Trustee meeting will, in all probability, be held in San Francisco.

Reno has, within the past few months, been named as one of the principal supply depots of the Continental Oil and Transportation Company. Thus is another indication furnished of the value of our location as a center, as well as the fact that this importance is beginning to meet with a proper recognition abroad.

We would also record, under this head, the project of running mining timbers and wood down the Truckee river, an experiment which has proven successful even in this year of low water. We hope the business may be encouraged, for it will eventually make a giant flume of the Truckee river, and cheapen the great wood and lumber trade which now finds its outlet in Virginia City.

We might also mention in a congratulatory way, the mining enterprises carried on by our own citizens at Peavine and Pyramid Lake. The motive for these last undertakings has been found solely in a desire to improve Washoe and develop her natural resources. There has been no effort whatever at excitement, and Messrs. Jones, Kinkead, Alt, Bishop, Savage, Palmer and others, are entitled to much credit for their energetic labors. Enough has already been developed in Pyramid to show that Washoe county adds mineral to the agricultural resources which alone guarantee her wealth and permanency; and we express the hope of every citizen of the county that the discoverers and friends of Pyramid may reap the rich reward guaranteed by their unselfish labors, and the wealth already developed in the new district clearly promises. This portion, however, of Washoe county's future can well be left to care for itself. For with good prospects and energetic men in charge, it needs no praise from us.

Another valuable element in the formation of new trades and industries is the tendency, lately inaugurated, towards research, both in the province of agriculture and mining. This may find defeat in many directions, but in the end only good can come, of the earnest desire now apparent for the utilization of our resources, and a realization upon the native mineral and agricultural wealth already uncovered. The more important of these subjects is certainly the

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS OF THE COUNTY.

and these, we propose to give in a general way, and in the hope of provoking discussion and profit-

able comment among tax-payers. The amount of money on hand, Jan. 1st, 1878, is in the neighborhood of \$28,000, in addition to which Humboldt county owes us \$5,258. The revenue of Washoe county for the present year was \$49,000, and the expenses of the county government \$67,000, or \$18,000 in excess of income. The excess in expenditure is largely owing to District and Police Court expenses, which have been unnecessarily large. The Hospital expenses have also been \$400 per month this year, against \$275 last year, besides the rental of house and land. Our property has been assessed too low, and the State tax is too high this year. In consequence, our revenue is too little and the assessment roll does not represent the wealth of the county. Notwithstanding this, the increase of taxable property in the county has, at least, been \$250,000 during the past year, and the increase in registered voters 150 since the vote of 1876. We shall have to use scrip from March 1st, for about six months. We have built an iron bridge at a cost of \$15,700, and paid for our Poor House and grounds. The county owes, \$32,388 72; has property worth \$56,000, and cash, \$28,000.

The taxable property ought to be \$4,000,000 and the county expenses ought to be less, and, changing our original intention, we have decided to allow readers to make their own comments upon the facts and figures here arranged, hoping that their influence will be directed towards a more prosperous season in 1878.

Affairs at the Russian Headquarters.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—A correspondent at the headquarters of the Russian army at Rustchuk says: the snow is over two feet deep and all operations are suspended. The transport service to bridges crossing the Danube at Sistova and Petroschani is interrupted. There are no sledges here to replace the wagons rendered useless by the snow. The quartermaster's department has declared it cannot supply food for the cavalry here. One regiment of cossacks is about to start for Roumania to obtain provender. The best authorities concur in the opinion that the Russian bridges across the Danube, must all go in a few days, when communication will be completely cut off until the river is frozen enough to permit crossing on the ice. If the winter is of ordinary vigor, field operations will be impossible.

Osman Pasha arrived at Bucharest Wednesday last. His wound is progressing favorably.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—The Times Pera special believes that both Russia and Turkey are just now making the greatest possible pretensions for effect, the one to obtain better terms and the other to escape more easily. The contemplated Turkish resistance is greatly magnified. The main effort will be, in case of a failure to make peace, to make such a resistance as will provoke Russia and lead her to demand terms which will force English interference.

On being asked by a reporter of the Washington Post what became of man after death, Bob Ingersoll replied to effect that the similarity between himself and christians on that point was that neither knew anything about it, and the difference was that he was honest about it and admitted his ignorance, while they were not and claimed to have the subject at their tongues' ends.

Woman's Will.

Men dying make their wills—but wives
Escape a work so sad;
Why should they make what all their lives
The gentle dames have had?
—[John G. Saxe.]

We watched her breathing through the night,
Her breathing soft and low,
As in her breast the wave of life,
Kept heaving to and fro.

So silently we seemed to speak,
So slowly moved about,
As we had lent her half our powers
To eke her living out.

Our very hopes belied our fears,
Our fears our hopes belied,
We thought her dying when she slept,
And sleeping when she died.

For when the morn came dim and sad,
And chill with early showers,
Her quiet eyelids closed—she had
Another morn than ours.

—[Thomas Hood.]

New Year's Day.

CALLING ETIQUETTE.

For the benefit of those who regard the fashionable p's and q's, we have collated the following from the Argonaut.

The hostess and other ladies are in full toilettes, and the house is lighted as if it were evening. A table is spread as if for an ordinary reception party, in the back-parlor or dining-room. A servant opens the street door without waiting for the sound of the bell. The gentlemen leave their cards in the hall. They enter the drawing room with hat in hand, or they may leave it in the hall with overcoat and cane.

Ladies receive standing; but if the apartment be not crowded it is not improper to be seated. The hostess offers her hand to her guests when he enters, and after an interchange of friendly wishes, he is presented to her lady guests, to whom he bows and wishes a happy year; but it is not expected that the young or unfamiliar ladies will extend their hand to him. If the visitor has been invited by a guest of the hostess the latter meets him with the same cordiality as if he were her own friend.

When the sentiments usual to the season have been expressed, a servant offers him coffee or other refreshments, provided the room is not crowded, in which case he may seek the table without invitation if he desires food. Perhaps one of the lady entertainers, who wishes to be especially attentive, may accompany him to the feasting room, even if she be obliged to return to her place directly to receive other guests. A servant will supply his wants, but whether he eases declines refreshment, his visit must be very brief, not to exceed five or ten minutes. Three minutes is the utmost limit fashionable gentlemen allow themselves at one residence. If he has visited the refreshment room he may retire from the house without interrupting his hostess, provided she be occupied with later visitors. In any event, even if she be not very deeply engrossed, he need only bow to each lady as he passes out from their presence.

The lady who receives her New Year's callers less formally, may write, "January 1" upon her visiting card, and send it to such of her gentlemen acquaintances as she may like to see on the first day of the year. If she does not mention upon her card the hours for receiving, it is etiquette for a gentleman to call at any time between twelve m. and ten o'clock in the evening. She is ready to receive by twelve o'clock, unless she declines visitors altogether, when she usually suspends a basket from the door-handle as a receptacle for the cards of those who would gladly have paid their respects to her during the initial day of the new year.

The quality, quantity, and costliness of the table appointments and of its supplies on New Year's day at present falls far short of old-fashioned avi-haass. Things which are delicate to the taste and attractive to the eyes are in higher favor than more substan-

tial food, and with very excellent reason. A gentleman who spends from six to ten hours in paying flying visits, each one as brief as he can well make it, can not eat and drink at each residence that he enters, even if he desired to do so, which, of course, he does not; but the "breaking of bread and the eating of salt" in many homes, just for the significance of the formality, requires that he partake lightly and of light food wherever he lingers for refreshment. Many gentlemen, even among those who take wine ordinarily, refuse it upon this day, because they do not like to accept it at the hand of one lady and refuse it from that of another. Again, many ladies, from whose daily table the glitter of wine glasses is never absent, do not supply this drink to their guests upon this day, because it is dangerous for their acquaintances to partake of varied viaticum, the more specially while passing into and out of overheated drawing-rooms. Delicacies, coffees, chocolate, bouillon, etc., are supplied in their places, whether the wine be withheld by kindly consideration, or through conscientious scruples.

A gentleman is permitted to wear either a dress suit or a morning costume of dark coat and vest with lighter pantaloons, when he pays New Year's calls. His necktie may be light or white, if he prefers such ornament, but his gloves, while they may be light in tint, should never be white. Medium tints in ties and gloves are considered in excellent taste upon these occasions.

LEGS.—When a man walks he does not stand on both legs at once. He uses them alternately, resting his weight first on one and then on the other. Just so commerce uses gold and silver.—Graphic.

That is a very pretty illustration, but unfortunately the analogy is hopelessly wrecked when the fact is recalled that silver always has constituted a very small fraction of the coinage of the United States. What kind of walking could a man do if one leg was three feet long and the other leg only about six inches?—Hawkeye.

As a matter of fact, the United States mints have issued ten times as many silver coins as gold coins, while the value of silver has always surpassed that of gold that was actually in circulation as currency. As to the ambulatory metaphor, if a man had two legs, either of which were liable to become a little shorter than the other, but neither of which ever did become more than four per cent. shorter than the other while both were in use, we should not expect him to saw either of them of unless he was born an idiot.—Graphic.

A COWARDLY ATROCITY.—A writer in the Los Angeles Express, writing from Downey, under date of December 6th, says: "A horrible atrocity was committed in this vicinity a few days ago, near the Ranchoito, between the Old and New San Gabriel Rivers. Jesus Castile proceeded to the house of his father-in-law, whose name is Reses, bent on mischief. The old man confronting him at his door, Castile instantly presented a revolver and fired. His intended victim struggled back and fell as if dead. The ball had passed through the coat, but had not hit. The desperado then caught his wife, who had come near with her child in her arms, and drew the pistol back as if to strike her upon the head, when she leaned over toward him, either to avoid the blow or as an involuntary motion of fear. When the woman's head was down in that attitude the brute fired upon her, the ball taking effect between the shoulders, ranging downward and forward. Castile then took his flight, leaving his pistol behind. Her life is despaired of."

ORPHANS HOME CHRISTMAS APOLOGY.—When we wrote the notice which appeared in our last issue we were not informed as to the full extent of the donations. We now make the greatest possible apology and although one day late, cheerfully make amends. Through W. R. Chamberlain, \$56 was sent from Reno. A box of books from Dayton through Mr. Briggs, and \$20 worth of books from Virginia Lodge I. O. O. F. This is all we have been informed of, but we wish to remark, that if there are any other contributions we will publish the thanks of the children and officers with the greatest pleasure. Gentlemen all, thanks—and, next year, do it some more.—Carson Appeal.

The Belmont Courier is informed that affairs in and about Grantsville mining district are looking up. The Alexander Company have made their second bullion shipment of four bars, from fifty tons of ore.

THE CLOSING YEAR.

BY GEORGE D. PRENTICE.

'Tis midnight's holy hour—and silence now
Is brooding, like a gentle spirit, o'er
The still and pulseless world. Hark! on the
winds
The bell's deep tones are swelling—'tis the
mell
Of the departed year. No funeral train
Is sweeping past, yet on the stream and wood,
With melancholy light, the moonbeams rest
Like a pale, spotless shroud; the air is stirred
As by a mourner's sigh; and on yon cloud,
That floats so still and placidly through
heaven,
The spirits of the seasons seem to stand—
Young Spring, bright Summer, Autumn's sol-
emn form.
And Winter with his aged locks—and breathe,
In mournful cadences, that come abroad
Like the far wind-harp's wild and touching
wall.
A melancholy dirge o'er the dead year,
Gone from the earth forever.

'Tis a time
For memory and for tears. Within the deep,
Still chambers of the heart, a specter dim,
Whose tones are like the wizard voice of Time,
Heard from the tomb of ages, points its cold
And solemn finger to the beautiful
And holy visions that have passed away,
And left no shadow of their loveliness
On the dead waste of life. That specter lifts
The coffin-lid of Hope, and Joy, and Love,
And, bending mournfully above the pale,
Sweet forms that slumber there, scatters dead
flowers
O'er what has passed to nothingness.

The year
Has gone, and with it, many a glorious throng
Of happy dreams. Its mark is on each brow,
Its shadow in each heart. In its swift course
It waded its scepter o'er the beautiful—
And they are not. It laid its pallid hand
Upon the strong man—and the haughty form
Is fallen, and the flashing eye is dim.
It trod the halls of revelry, where thronged
The bright and joyous—and the tearful wall
Of stricken ones is heard, where erst the song
And reckless shout resounded.

It passed o'er
The battle plain, where sword, and spear, and
shield,
Flashed in the light of mid-day—and the
strength
Of serried hosts is shivered, and the grass,
Green from the soil of carnage, waves above
The crushed and moldering skeleton. It
came.
And faded like a wreath of mist at eve;
Yet, ere it melted in the viewless air,
It heralded its millions to their home
In the dim land of dreams.

Remorseless Time!
Pierce spirit of the glass and scythe!—what
power
Can stay him in his silent course, or melt
His iron heart to pity? On, still on,
He presses, and forever. The proud bird,
The condor of the Andes, that can soar
Through heaven's unfathomable depths, or
brave
The fury of the northern hurricane,
And bathe his plumage in the hunder's home,
Fur his broad wings at nightfall, and sinks
down
To rest upon his mountain crag—but Time
Knows not the weight of sleep or weariness,
And night's deep darkness has no chain to
bind
His rushing pinions.

Revolutions sweep
O'er earth, like troubled waters o'er the breast
Of dreaming sorrow; cities rise and sink,
Like bubbles on the water; fiery isles
Spring blazing from the ocean, and go back
To their mysterious caverns; mountains rear
To heaven their bald and blackened cliffs, and
bow
Their tall heads to the plain; new empires
rise,
Gathering the strength of hoary centuries,
And rush down like the Alpine avalanche,
Starting the nations—and the very stars,
Yon bright and burning banners of God,
Glitter a while in their eternal depths,
And like the Pleiad, loveliest of their train,
Shoot from their glorious spheres, and pass
away.

To darken in the trackless void; yet Time—
Time, the tomb-builder, holds his fierce career,
Dark, stern, all pitiless, and passes not.
Amid the mighty wrecks that strew his path,
To sit and muse, like other conquerors,
Upon the fearful ruin he has wrought.

Childe Harold's Grave.

Newstead Abbey and its Surroundings—
Byron and Mary Chaworth.

Seven miles north of Notting-
ham, writes the London corres-
pondent of the Chicago "Times,"
stands the village of Hucknall, in
whose church lies the mortal re-
mains of George Gordon Noel,
Lord Byron; of his daughter Ada,
of his sister, the Hon. Mrs. Leigh,
and many another of his line.
Here, too, were brought the re-
mains of the grandfather of Mary
Chaworth, slain in the duel with
Lord Byron's great uncle, which
bloody fray, happening long before
their birth, was the cause why they
who loved each other could never
be man and wife, and turned the
lives of both to grief and wretch-
edness.

Could the sensitive, impassioned
and gifted young poet have gained
the sweet and beautiful Mary Cha-
worth—a woman every way worthy
of him—how different might have
been the fate of both! She mar-
ried instead a roystering, fox-hunt-
ing, drinking squire of an old
country family, who dwelt not far
off, lived a sorrowful and heart-
broken life with him, and died in
consequence of fright and cold

brought on by the riots at the time
the Tories threw out the Reform
bill in 1831-2. Alarmed by the
fierce demonstrations of the Not-
tingham workmen, she fled from
her hall, sought shelter in a copse,
where, through the livelong night
she was pelted by a pitiless tem-
pest, and never recovered from
the effects. She died nine or ten
years after her boyish lover. Her
grandson, the worthy representa-
tive of his grandsire, but not of
the lovely Mary of "The Dream,"
is now the owner of Annerslee. A
mile north of Hucknall lies New-
stead, the seat of the Byrons, a
noble estate, which, I suppose, at
a moderate calculation, would sell
for half a million sterling, or, as
they say here, a half a million of
money, for in England nothing is
considered money that is not rep-
resented by the pound sterling.

Newstead, as you know, was a
noble abbey of the middle ages,
but the time of the suppression of
religious houses in the reign of
that pious monarch, Henry VIII,
of blessed memory, it passed into
secular hands, and became the
abode of the Byrons, and so, in
due time of the young poet. Here
were held those orgies, the reading
of which makes one shudder. All
the world knows that, among other
bits of profanity practiced by the
half wild young peer, he dug up a
skull of a former abbot of the
house, had it mounted with silver,
and used it as a drinking cup. In
consequence, it is said, the ghost
of the abbot visited the "glimpses
of the moon" for many a year,
haunting especially the chamber of
his lordship and that of his page
adjoining. So firmly has this tra-
dition taken hold of the imagina-
tion of men that few have been
induced to sleep in those chambers
since the poet left them. One
sentimental traveler, I believe, a
stranger to fear and superstition,
was kindly indulged by being
allowed to sleep in Byron's bed
and Byron's room, and while re-
calling many "spooky" lines of the
poet, he ascribed his phantasy to
the alliance of superstition with
the enthusiasm which directs the
thoughts and faith of poets, and
stupidly confessed himself to hav-
ing slept undisturbed. There was
also a tradition that so long as that
skull remained above ground no
owner of Newstead would ever
have male issue to inherit the es-
tate. Byron died without a son to
take his name and title; and the
same was true of his next owner,
his friend, Colonel Wildman, whose
wife, by the way, was a left-handed
cousin to Her Majesty the Queen,
the daughter of the Duke of Sex-
sex, with the "bar sinister" in her
escutcheon.

Colonel Wildman, honoring the
memory of his friend, the bard,
kept everything about the place
much as it had been in his day.

A Converted City.

A recent chapter of William Black's
new novel, "Green Pastures and Pic-
cadilly," now published in *Harper's*
Bazaar, deals with a railroad journey
from Chicago to Cheyenne. The
"beautiful prairie country," with its
"never ending undulations of grass
and flowers, glowing all around us in
the sunlight—the world below a plain
of gold, the world above a vault of
palest blue," deeply impressed the
travelers. Conversation was quick-
ened.

"Is it bowie knives or pistols that
the gentlemen mostly used in Den-
ver?" asked Lady Sylvia, who did not
like to hear her native Surrey de-
spised.

"Bowie knives! Pistols!" ex-
claimed the lieutenant with some in-
dignation. "When they fight a duel
now it is with tubes of rose water.
When they use dice it is to say which
of them will go away as missionaries
to Africa—oh, it is quite true—I have
heard many things of the reformation
of Denver. The singing saloons, they
are all chapels now. All the people
meet once in the forenoon, and once
in the afternoon to hear an exposition
of one of Shakespeare's plays; and the
rich people, they have sent all their
money away to be spent on blue china.
All the boys are studying to become
bishops."

He suddenly ceased his nonsense
and grabbed his wife's arm. Some
object had caught his attention. She
instantly turned to the window, as we
all did; and there, at the distant hor-
izon, we perceived a pale, transparent
line of blue. "It was the shadowy,
serrated range of the Rocky moun-
tains. The train pressed on to Chey-
enne, "a famous place during the con-
struction of the Union Pacific Rail-
road," and even now somewhat dis-
tinguished. "It is with pardonable
pride that its inhabitants repeat the
name it then acquired, and all right
to which it has by no means aban-
doned. The style and line in ques-
tion is 'Hell on Wheels'."

The Canada papers are talking about
Man-afraid-of-his-mother-in-law. That
red-eyed man lives in Reno.

Pictures of Mormon Life.

Ann Eliza Young was recently in
Utica, and while there was interviewed
by an *Observer* reporter, who drew
from her the following hair-raising
narratives: I recall the case of Mrs.
McRae, wife of Bishop McRae, a
prominent and distinguished member
of the church. She objected with un-
relenting obstinacy to the bishop's
proposals to enlarge his family to the
extent of a second wife. The bishop
prayed, and the bishop pleaded, and
the bishop went down upon his knees,
but Mrs. McRae declared that there
should be no more wives in that house.
Her ears were deaf to polygamic ser-
mons. She did not mind the hints
shot at her from the pulpit. She had
secured a husband and a bishop, and
she proposed to keep him undivided
and alone; and so, with a glance in
the direction of mop-stick or broom-
handle, and a quiet but eloquent
tucking up of her sleeves, she frustra-
ted the yearning bishop's desire to
build up his kingdom. In time, how-
ever, unknown to Mrs. McRae, the
bishop contracted a celestial marriage,
which his wife by-and-by suspected,
and she promptly began to look around
for her rival. She soon found the ob-
ject of her search, and creeping up to
the window one night, she caught her
bishop, her own husband and bishop,
grinning and chatting with his celest-
ial bride.

What a situation! A wife in the
darkness and storm, outside, watching
her husband and another wife in the
rosy comfort of a cosy home, billing
and cooing, and lavishing on each
other the most ardent manifestations
of affection. The outside wife gath-
ered an apronful of bricks, and
with an arm strengthened by indigna-
tion and rage, she hurled them through
sash and glass, straight at the smiling
bishop and his surreptitious spouse,
crushing lamps about their ears, turn-
ing their amorous whisperings to yells
of terror, and raising bumps on the
bishop's head unknown to polygamy.
Few, short, and stolen were the bish-
op's interviews with his celestial, after
that. The jealous pistol was sure to
be heard snapping at their window, or
the careless brickbat meandering about
their ears at every meeting, and the
celestial finally gave up the bishop
entirely rather than be a target for
Mrs. McRae's revolver and masonry.
But, continued Mrs. Young, Alice,
the daughter of Brigham Young, was
a woman of a different calibre. I re-
member her as a slight, fair-haired,
blue-eyed girl. She became the wife
of Hiram B. Clawson, who had already
two wives. Her trial of polygamy
was brief. Its bitterness and brutality
soon vanquished her hope and ambi-
tion, and they found her one morning
lying dead on her bed in the pitting
sunshine, with the fatal phial in her
fingers, and eternal peace and rest on
her face.

Eclipses for 1878.

There will be four eclipses during
the year 1878, two of each luminary,
as follows:

An annular eclipse of the sun near
2 o'clock in the morning of February
2d, which will, therefore, be invisible
to the people on this part of the earth's
surface. It will be partially visible
from nearly the whole of Australia, but
from neither of the continents, its
northern limit being south of the
southernmost capes of Asia and Af-
rica.

A partial eclipse of the moon in the
morning of February 17th, visible
from the United States. The moon
will enter the earth's shadow at 3h.
52m. A. M., and leave it at 6h.
48m. A. M. At 5h. 21m., the mid-
dle of the eclipse. 0.84 of the moon's
diameter will be obscured. The time
is not favorable for general observa-
tion from this section.

A total eclipse of the sun, July 29,
visible to all parts of North America.
The line of totality runs through
Kameschatka, Behring's Straits, Alas-
ka, British America, Western Mon-
tana, Western Wyoming, Western
Colorado, passing about one degree
southwest of Denver city, and across
Texas to the Gulf of Mexico, near
Galveston city.

A partial eclipse of the moon in the
afternoon and evening of August 12th.
The moon will enter the shadow at 4h.
52m. P. M., being then below the
horizon, and will leave it at 7h. 44m.
P. M., when she will be a little more
than half an hour high.

PLACER MINES IN BODIE CANYON.—
Lew Finney, who has had charge of
the work of staking the road between
here and Aurora, reports having dis-
covered what are considered positive
indications of placer gold. In dig-
ging the holes for the stakes, which
were set from eighteen to twenty
inches deep, he noticed at frequent
points along the canyon wash gravel
and black sand and other indications
found in creek beds containing free gold.
Mr. Finney will thoroughly prospect
the canyon in the first opening of
Spring. It would not be at all sur-
prising if rich placer diggings should
be developed in Bodie canyon, when
it is considered that it cuts in several
places ledges rich with quartz contain-
ing free gold. These ledges have been
cut by thousands of spring freshets,
and the free gold they contain has
been thus slowly separated from the
surrounding quartz and deposited in
the canyon's bed. Who knows but
what placer mining may be one of the
elements of Bodie's wealth, and add
to the already assured rush here in the
Spring.—*Bodie Standard*.

A Brave Boy.

Terrible Encounter with Three De-
perate Robbers.

On Thursday morning about 4
o'clock, a young man who resides at
the residence of F. J. Wilson, situ-
ated to left of McLaughlin avenue,
about two miles from San Jose, was
awakened by the opening of the door
of his sleeping apartment, which is up
stairs, and finding the room occupied,
hastily closing the same and retreat-
ing. The boy, who is about 17 years
of age and a cousin of Mrs. Wilson,
instantly arose and going to his valise
got a long and sharp dirk knife and
with this in his hand descended the
stairs. Upon entering a room, the
door of which opened into the hall
near the foot of the stairs, he was con-
fronted by a large and powerful man,
who at once drew a large knife and
sprang at him. Standing his ground
firmly, the boy met the attack, and as
the murderous knife descended threat-
ening up his arm, striking the man's wrist
and knocking the weapon from his
hand. Following his advantage, the
boy plunged his own knife to the hilt
in the robber's body, whereupon he
ran from the room, followed by the
defender. In an adjoining room the
young fellow picked up a gun, and
running out into the yard, where the
wounded intruder had gone in his en-
deavor to escape, tried to shoot him
as he ran, but the gun missed fire.
Returning to the house, he was met
by two more ruffians who had just de-
scended the stairs, doubtless alarmed
by the noise and making hurried re-
treat. Swinging the gun over his
head, the gallant fellow brought it
down with crushing force upon the de-
fenseless head of one of the marauders
knocking him down and breaking the
gun stock short off, while the other
villain ran past him and disappeared
around the corner of the house.
Recovering his senses in a moment,
the fellow with the broken head sprang
to his feet and darted off, leaving the
hero of the occasion master of the sit-
uation. Of course the household was
by this time aroused and anxiously
endeavoring to ascertain the cause of
the noise: There were present in the
house, beside the young man, Mrs.
Wilson, her aunt, (also the boy's aunt)
and two little girls. Mr. Wilson him-
self being in San Francisco, which
circumstance had doubtless led to the
raid. When the excitement had some-
what subsided, the premises were ex-
amined, and it was found that the
entire contents of the house had been
overturned in the search for valuables,
trunks being opened, drawers ransack-
ed and disorder prevailed everywhere.
It was also discovered that sixty dol-
lars, the property of the aunt, was
missing, though no other valuables
had been taken; owing no doubt to
the fortunate discovery of the pres-
ence of the robbers and the brave con-
duct of the young man, whose name
we have been unable to ascertain. On
yesterday information of the affair
was lodged with the police and the two
knives, the one dropped and one used
by the boy, were deposited at head-
quarters. Detectives are now en-
gaged in working the case up and hope to
discover the guilty parties.—*San Jose*
Argus, December 20th.

GEN. SHERMAN'S PECULIARITIES.—
The inevitable paragraph about the
last set of girls General Sherman
kissed, in Oregon this time, has fol-
lowed the old man to Washington.
Very few people take more pains to
exercise this privilege of greatness than
General Sherman, and I fancy it is a
sort of constant gratification to the
warrior, that it takes forty odd young
ladies to represent the Union of
States in his day, when Jackson had
to put up with a score. And General
Sherman does not confine himself to
the American young lady in her rep-
resentative capacity. He kissed the
Oregon young lady, as all the world
knows. He kissed Maude Harrison
behind the scenes at San Francisco.
Infinitely he had done the same thing
here if she ever played here. When
Mary Anderson played here last Win-
ter, General Sherman filled the entire
front of a box with his applause, clap-
ping like a school boy, and when her
benefit came around, his entire staff
had to take tickets—enough to ensure
the success of any benefit. In a good
many ways Sherman is a burden to
his staff. He never wears full uni-
form; but it was laid out for him with
great care, Monday, March 5th, last,
for the inauguration, straps, swords
and spurs. It was hard to see how he
could go wrong. He appeared at the
Capitol late, flushed, bothered. The
staff blushed for its chief. Trouble
had gone for naught. General Sher-
man had added to full uniform bright
yellow kids.—*Washington Letter to*
Utica, N. Y., Herald.

A GREAT RAILWAY ABOUT TO
CHANGE OWNERS.—One of the largest
change hands in the world will refer
to the great East India road, from Cal-
cutta to Jubbulpore in Central, and
Delhi in Northern India, will be for-
sale. That is, the first 25 years of its
existence will have expired, when the
Secretary of State will have the option
of taking it at cost price. The capital
is \$20,500,000. The annual dividend
has reached nearly 7 per cent., while
the working expenses are lower than
on any other line, making it one of
the most profitable corporations of the
kind in the world. It is thought
probable that the Government will
take the road. If so, there will be a
good test of "State management" upon
a large scale.

A Mexican Monstrosity.

The Mazatlan *Occidental*, a Mexican
paper, contains an account of an ex-
traordinary phenomenon in human na-
ture. The mother of this living curi-
osity is named Antonia Garcia, resid-
ing in Rosario, State of Sinaloa. Her
husband is Lorenzo Roderiquez, a na-
tive of Chihuahua, District of Con-
cordia, in the same State. About nine
years ago Antonio gave birth to two
twin boys, who still live. Two years
afterward she gave birth to three chil-
dren, all of whom had reached a nat-
ural state. About a year ago she gave
birth to another child, which promises
to develop into a monstrosity. This
boy child was born at Copala, and as
soon as the phenomenon was known to
exist, the parents had good grounds to
believe it would be stolen, so they
went to Rosario. The child, according
to the story of its progenitors, was
born without other defect than
having an indentation on its skull in
the shape of a cross. But in a little
while the head began to grow enor-
mously, and at the end of one year
was from 12 to 14 inches in diameter.
The indentation, in another sense,
may be said to resemble a hand-gren-
ade, in the form of a cross, commenc-
ing at the forehead and running back
to the nape of the neck. The other
part of the cross extends from ear
to ear. The indentations are from
2 to 3 inches in width and slightly
covered with hair. In the night time,
by putting a light across the head, the
brains and other material can plainly
be seen, as if a light-house were shin-
ing upon them. The eyelids of this
creature, instead of being above the
eye, are below, and almost encircling
it, going upward. The forehead has
almost disappeared on account of the
deformity of the head. The whole
body is extremely rickety and the
skin appears to stick to the dry bones.
The monstrosity weighs a little over
ten pounds, is healthy, and promises
to live many years and is beloved by
its parents. Dr. Rio has offered to
make a scientific study of the phenom-
enon, and the result of his investi-
gations will be given to the public.

A TEMPERANCE FABLE.—N. Y.
World: A Villager one frosty day
found under a hedge a Snake almost
dead with cold. Moved with com-
passion and having heard that Snake Oil
was good for the Rheumatism, he took it
home and placed it on the Hearth,
where it shortly began to wake and
crawl. Meanwhile, the Villager hav-
ing gone out to keep an engagement
with a man round the Corner, the Vil-
lager's Son (who had not drawn a
sober breath for a Week) entered, and,
beholding the Serpent unfolding its
plain, unvarnished Tail, with the cry,
"I've got 'em again!" fled to the office
of the nearest Justice of the Peace,
swore off, and became an Apostle of
Temperance at \$700 a week. The
beneficent Snake next bit the Villager's
mother-in-law so severely that Death
soon ended her sufferings—and his;
then silently stole away, leaving the
Villager deeply and doubly in its
debt.

MORAL.—A Virtuous Action is not
always its only Reward. A Snake in
the Grass is worth two in the Boot.
RICHES WITHOUT HAPPINESS.—The
Duke of Portland, who has given such
manifest donations for the relief
of the sick and wounded in the East, is a
hypochondriac of 70, with an income of
\$50,000 a year. He suffers from a
disfiguring malady, and lives in seclu-
sion, whether at Welbeck Abbey, his
seat in Nottinghamshire, the most fa-
mous of those places known as the
"dukeries," or in London. In the
latter he inhabits a vast gloomy man-
sion in Cavendish Square. The Duke
cannot bear to be seen, and has erect-
ed at the back of his house an im-
mense screen of iron and glass which
completely prevents the neighbors from
gratifying their curiosity. It is said that
after dark he may be seen pacing the gar-
den in the midst of Cavendish Square.
Neither he nor his brothers, all dead,
ever married. One of them Lord
George Bentick, who was cut off in his
prime, was the hope of the Tory
party, and the first "turfite" in Eng-
land.

A DISGUSTED BRIDE.—The Spring-
field *Union* relates this incident: A
man from Springfield, with his bride,
made a sensation at the Westfield de-
pot. Leaving his lady at the depot,
he started on an errand and was bitten
by a dog. Rushing back, he asked
the lady for money to pay the doctor,
whom he must see instantly. The
woman was disgusted, and declared
she was tired of paying out money for
him. He ventured to inquire if she
was not his wife, whereupon she repu-
diated the idea with scorn, saying the
only claim he had upon her was a
certificate which she herself had to
pay for. This was too much, and the
forsaken one burst forth with, "O,
Clara, Clara! This is the way you cast me off!"
Clara, Clara! But Clara was in-
corrigible, and ordering all her bag-
gage checked, left on the train for
New Haven.

California will have an editorial con-
vention, and the disciples of Darwin
expect, after years of waiting, to see
their theories proven.

The Gold Hill *News* editor says "the
abolition of hell will be the salvation
of the Bible." One word for the good
book and two for himself.

A Strange Experience.

The late Alexandre Grailhe, whose
remains were brought to this city
from Europe in the steamship Nurem-
burg, had a singular and rather un-
pleasant experience on the field of
honor in his younger days. Like all
adventurous young Frenchmen, forty
years ago, he could not avoid involv-
ment in some of those numerous per-
sonal affairs which were then so fre-
quent between Frenchmen and fiery
young Creoles. With two very prom-
inent and gallant gentlemen of the
latter race Mr. Grailhe became engag-
ed in controversies which led to meet-
ings on the field of honor.

In the first instance the duel was
fought with swords, and the unfor-
tunate Frenchman was run through the
body, and not only suffered greatly
from the injury in a certain inclination
of his body, which was not natural, ow-
ing to the internal abscess resulting
from the wound. Some time after he
engaged in his second rencontre, in
which he received the bullet of his
adversary right through the body.
Strange to say, the beneficent missile
passed right through the former wound
opening the abscess, which threatened
the estimable gentleman's life, and, by
inflicting a new, painful and severe
wound, not only cured him but had
the effect of strengthening his person
to a rigid and exact perpendicularity,
so that his carriage appeared even
unnaturally stiff and haughty.

Quite a singular experience of the
effect of wounds is related by Dr.
Guthrie in his celebrated work on
gunshot wounds of that distinguished
British chieftain who received his
deathwound on the plains of Chal-
motte, in the memorable battle of the
8th of January, 1815. We refer to
Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Pack-
ham. In the attack by the British at
the close of the last century on the
French fortification on the Island of
Martinique, Colonel Packham, who
led the storming party, received a
musket-ball, which passed through his
neck. He recovered from the wound,
but was for some years after-
ward very marked by it, bearing his
head with a strong inclination to one
side of his body.

Seven or eight years subsequent
Packham was the second man to
ascend the ladders which had been
established against the walls of Bada-
jos, in Spain, in the brilliant assault
of the British on that fortified town,
and was again shot through the neck,
the ball entering on the opposite side
to that of his old wound, and passed
apparently through the same track.
On recovering his neck was brought
into its original erect and natural po-
sition.—*New Orleans Democrat.*

An Indian Colonel's Strategy.

A contributor to *Cassell's Magazine*
tells the following story of an old In-
dian colonel, whose acuteness was
well known:

"While I was staying with this
queer old fellow, a message came
from a neighbor of his, who lived a few
miles off, that some things had been
stolen the night before, and that, al-
though it was clear as daylight that
it must have been done with the con-
nivance of somebody in the house, yet
there was not an atom of proof
against the servants, all of whom
scoutfully protested their innocence; and
he would be greatly obliged to Mr.
T— to come over and look into the
matter. T— and I rode over there
to breakfast, and after breakfast all
the servants were mustered in a row,
and there sat old T—in a great cane
chair, looking through them with an
eye just like a gimlet. Then he made
them a tip-top speech in their own
lingo, telling them that Brahma had
appeared to him in a dream, and told
him who the thief was; and that to
make his guilt plain to them all, he
was going to give a straw to each of
them, and the culprit do what he
might, was sure to get the longest.
The Darkies looked awfully fright-
ened, and drew their straws just as
though they were casting lots to be
hanged. When they had all done,
T— took the straws back one by
one; and as the fifth man delivered
his, T— caught him by the shoul-
der, and shouted, 'You're the thief!'
Down went the fellow in the dust and
with the most dismal shrieks for
mercy, confessed he was the thief, and
was marched off there and then.
When he was gone I asked T— how
on earth he managed it. 'Easily
enough,' says he; 'the straws were all
the same length originally, and the
fellow, to make sure of not getting the
longest, had bitten a piece off his—
and by that I knew him!'

The following is stated to be the
text of England's note to Russia:

"Her Majesty's Government begs to
inform the Emperor that the Porte is
ready to open peace negotiations. The
Emperor's wisdom and repeatedly ex-
pressed love of peace justifies her Ma-
jesty's Government in the hope that
he will lend a favorable ear to the
Sultan's request." It is said that Rus-
sia has already replied to England's
note that if the Turks desire an ar-
mistice they must apply direct to the
Commander-in-Chief.

The President has directed that a
commission be appointed to investi-
gate and report the facts in regard to
the recent troubles in El Paso, Texas

Reno, April 14, 1877-tf

RENC WEEKLY GAZETTE.

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Friday, January 4th, 1878.

Turkey's Fate.

Berlin advices are to the effect that
Bismarck is again to the fore with a
grand scheme for the completion of
the Franco-Prussian war. He will
urge upon Russia to demand almost
impossible terms of peace, and this
it is believed will induce English as-
sistance to Turkey. Germany will
then assist Russia, and Bismarck
thinks that France will embrace the
opportunity to war upon Germany.
This will afford a reasonable excuse
for the further humiliation of France
by Germany, and Turkey is expected
to disappear entirely in the melee.

However these rumors may turn
out, England is certainly preparing
for war, having shipped large quanti-
ties of military stores to Malta, and
prepared 60,000 Indian troops for im-
mediate action. In English military
circles war is conceded inevitable. The
Czar, too, seems to clearly expect the
interference of England, and will be
prepared to meet it. He has issued a
call for 250,000 more men, and is now
organizing the army of the Baltic.
Should these indications be fulfilled,
Turkey, as an empire, will disappear
from the map of Europe. The war
will be actively resumed as soon as
the weather will permit, and at all
events the Czar has evidently resolved
upon the complete ruin of the Turkish
power.

Well, Chandler's letter accusing
Hayes of bargaining, and attempting
proof by a confession in part of his
own villainy, is before the people, and
the manner of its reception is charac-
teristic of the general honesty which
is to be found among the masses. The
Tribune says that Chandler has writ-
ten himself down a villain. The *Times*
says it is a Conkling manifesto and
points toward 1880. The *Inter-Ocean*
says it is a document which, in any
event, should make the American
people hang their heads in shame. The
Cincinnati Gazette, always quoted for
intelligent Republicanism, defends
Hayes vigorously. The independent
press scouts the matter as unworthy
of notice. The *Herald* broadly asserts
that Chandler was the bargainer. The
World calls Chandler's letter odious
and ridiculous. *Tribune* cor-
respondence, acknowledged careful
and accurate, directly contradicts
Chandler. The *Times* says Chandler
is making a straw bid for radical sup-
port in New Hampshire. And all
concur that Chandler's letter is a bit
of concerted action among the ene-
mies of Hayes.

Beecher is again in the legal frying-
pan. He bargained ten years ago to
write a "Life of Christ," in eighteen
months, and the same is not yet fin-
ished. He drew on his contract over
\$10,000, and his publishers, having
been at enormous expense, were sold
out the other day, right, title and
interest. Beecher will now be sued
for the loss sustained and damages.

MacMahon has submitted, and now
the time is divided between prosecu-
tion for intended coup d' etats and
prosecutions for insults to the Presi-
dent. One party wants the non-sub-
missive punished, and MacMahon
wants others investigated who made
him submit.

The Wigginton-Pacheco contest
still continues in the House and the
sub-Committee on Elections have re-
ported in favor of Wigginton, giving
him a majority of three. That case
was pretty well tried in California and
Wigginton was defeated at every
turn.

LOCAL RESUME

For 1877.

The year has come and gone, with
its lights and shadows. It cannot be
recalled or improved. Not one act
but has been recorded for the good or
evil of our young city, and the actors
in this spirited drama of life. Let us
review the record and see what was
occupying our attention one year ago.
Perhaps we may learn something from
the events recorded.

One year ago yesterday, John Lan-
caster shot George Keavles in a dis-
pute over 25 cents. The Con. Poe sent
down \$1600 in bullion. Quong Chung
Leg and Que Toy were married.

Dec. 30—The subject of incorpora-
tion came up in the Board of Trade.
Three thousand five hundred feet of
shedding and 400 feet of woodshed
burned near the Summit. County
Treasurer Huffaker transferred \$51-
087.01 as the balance in Washoe's
pocket, Jan. 1st 1877. How have the
mighty fallen.

New Year's night witnessed the
memorable soiree at Chamberlain's
and the Good Templars' ball.

Auditor Williams reported, Jan. 1st,
the cost of County government at 50,
546.66.

The Episcopal Seminary began its
second term January 4th.

Twenty-three property transfers
were recorded in December 76 aggre-
gating \$11,095.

Jan. 4—McLeod Brothers began
sending mining timbers down the
river from Truckee.

We had occasion to say last year at
this time that times were very dull.

Jan. 5—We reported a number of
prospectors as fairly settled in Pyra-
mid. Incorporation still agitated.
The Odd Fellows building was well
under way.

Jan. 8—The Gas Co. had 40 con-
sumers, and the town had taken on a
metropolitan look in consequence.

Jan. 9—Frank La Point shot
Daniel H. Flynn, near the depot.

Jan. 10—Wm. H. Jones, shot J. C.
Smith. Flynn was sinking. The
Gazette received an improved Potter
power press, weight 6400 pounds.
The billiard parlor opened.

Jan. 13—The Legislative Committee
visited us to inspect the State prison
grounds.

The subjects of comment in town
during the month were State Prison,
separate Judicial District, Incorpora-
tion, and State Prison.

Jan. 13—It snowed while we were
at church—first of the season.

Jan. 17—The first sleigh of the
year appeared on the streets.

Jan. 18—Dist. Attorney Cain com-
menced suit against delinquent tax
payers. Joe De Bell's premises were
robbed, but the burglars did not get
away with their plunder, owing to
certain impediments which we have
not time to mention.

Jan. 19—Dyers Hall gave away
under the snow. Dean's stable nearly
collapsed and Beck's store showed
signs of distress. Snowballs were
freely circulated. The Con. Poe and
its creditors are in trouble. The
Franktown road assumes prominence
and \$10,000 is loudly spoken of in
connection therewith.

Jan. 23—Grand Jury make their
report and find 44,280 93 on hand.
They also recommend a bathtub for
the County hospital. The amount of
delinquent taxes is \$598 27. Revenue
for 1876 \$82,545 30. The Board of
Trade labors with various questions—
town incorporation etc. Chas. Gerst
was frozen to death between Reno and
Peavine. L. D. Wicks was brutally
assaulted. J. K. Lovejoy died very
suddenly at Verdi.

Jan. 25—Heavy snow slide in
White's canyon. State Fair officers
elected. Mrs. Lillian Everett died at
Brown's Station.

Feb. 1—Citizens of Reno voted to in-
corporate the town, number of votes
218 for incorporation, 38 majority.

Feb. 3—Thos. Kelley sent to State
Prison for life, for killing Fagan.

Feb. 5—D. H. Flynn died.

Feb. 10—Antone Conte was ac-
cidentally killed, while blasting logs
in White's canyon.

The Masons and the Riverside hold
soirees each alternate week.
The night of the 12th the Depot
Hotel was almost burned down, and
Mrs. Lena Johnson was burned to
death in the flames. W. K. Hobart
starts a broom factory. Petty larceny
thieves abound; a fire police is organ-

ized, and the Methodists start a re-
vival.

Feb. 19—J. E. Simpson died.
Feb. 22—Locomotive Engineers
gave a grand ball at Wadsworth.

Feb. 26—Republican County Cen-
tral Committee absolve the legislators
of Washoe county from the pledge
which said Senator and Assemblymen
made to the people on the bullion tax
question.

March 1—Gov. Bradley vetoes the
Compromise Bill.

March 7—"601" notices are in cir-
culation.

March 12—Alvaro Evans lost \$2,000
worth of hay by fire. Vags and thieves
abound and several robberies and lar-
ceny are reported.

March 17—Grand ball in the eve-
ning in honor of St. Patrick, and for
the benefit of the Catholic Church.

March 24—One man killed and a
second seriously injured by a rolling
log at Mackay & Fair's camp. Milt.
Campbell, the darkey, spoilt a good
local by failing in his attempt to commit
suicide. Wm. Seaton and M. Parm-
ley make a trip down the river in a
row boat from Reno to Pyramid Lake.

March 29—The revival work closes
at the Baptist Church and Rev. Ar-
nold reports 40 converts.

April 1—Fools not all dead yet.

April 2—Z. L. Tibbitts severely in-
jured near town.

April 4—West bound overland col-
lides with a special freight train near
Cascade, and three men are killed.

April 5—Contract let for building
the iron bridge, for \$15,700.

April 9—Tom Forbes breaks his leg.

April 14—First copy of the *Weekly
Gazette* printed. It is a handsome
eight-page paper, and just what the
farmer and general reader wants.

The Verdi coal mines are discovered,
and some little talk is heard of a meat
shipping depot at Reno.

April 16—The Rover trial com-
mences.

April 17—Albert Lucas, the var-
nisher, suddenly leaves Reno with sev-
eral hundred dollars not his own.

April 18—Jack Towne is mysteri-
ously murdered near Boca. Rover's
jury disagee.

April 26—The Odd Fellows' 58th
anniversary was grandly celebrated in
Reno; C. C. Batterman delivered the
oration. Pyramid mines come promi-
nently into notice.

May 3—The murder case of the
State vs. Frank La Point was termi-
nated by the acquittal of the defend-
ant.

May 10—Death of Mrs. Mary F.
Longley, wife of A. A. Longley. Pea-
vine turns out quantities of bullion.
Mr. and Mrs. Larcombe barely escape
with their lives. District Attorney
Cain nearly killed by an old spotted
horse.

May 23—Closing exercises of the
Episcopal Seminary.

May 31—Auburn mills start up on
Pyramid ore.

June 2—Grand picnic to Donner
Lake. Temperance question is thor-
oughly ventilated.

June 12—A. J. Bunting nearly
killed by the lightning train throwing
him and his team from the railroad
crossing on Sierra street.

June 11—Edward Griffith was found
dead near Peavine.

June 17—Rover found guilty of mur-
der in the first degree.

June 25—Terrible explosion of ni-
tro-glycerine at the Vulcan Powder
Works. A frame building blown to
atoms and two Chinamen killed.

June 26—Fire on Virginia street.
Property belonging to Sanders & Co.,
Judge Haydon, C. C. Powning and
others injured. Loss, \$4,200.

June 29—Closing exercises in the
public schools.

June 30—Rich strike in the Buck-
eye mine at Pyramid. Cash in the
County Treasury, \$19,486 81. Iron
bridge commenced.

July 4—Celebrated by no formal
exercises. Picnics at Bower's Man-
sion, Verdi, Wadsworth, Glendale and
Wellman's Island. In the evening a
grand ball given by boys of "48."

July 15—Death of Mrs. C. R. Wicks.
Reno Engine Co. No. 2 is organized.
Eighteen hundred feet of snowshed at
Emigrant Gap burned. Jno. Stutz
killed by C. P. R. R. train near Camp
18. Hon. Wm. Ross marries.

July 19—601 again try a bluff
game.

July 27—McDonald kills Murray at
M. & F.'s camp. The new iron bridge
is completed and, Aug. 1st, was
tested.

Aug. 25—Opening exercises of Ad-
vent term of the Episcopal Seminary.
Citizens' railroad meetings popular.

Narrow Gauge to Virginia warmly ad-
vocated.

Aug. 10—Death of R. W. Perkins
at Franktown. Fast mail route north
agitated. Work on the Nevada Quick-
silver Mine commenced. Domaud, a
murderous villain, killed in Surprise
Valley.

Aug. 27—Public schools opened.
Entries for State Fair coming in.
Luke Crill commits suicide at Milford.
School of Mount St. Mary opened in
Reno with 40 scholars.

September 10—Cash in the county
treasury, \$11,896 78. Change of time
in the running of the lightning ex-
press train.

Sep. 17—Galli Lucio brutally mur-
dered. Preparations for State Fair
actively going forward. Grand gath-
ering of Knights of Pythias in Reno.
Reduction works of Nevada quicksil-
ver mines started and the bright mer-
cury obtained.

Rev. C. H. Pope leaves on a perma-
nent visit to the Eastern States Oct. 1.
The county is in debt some \$700.

Oct. 12—The School for Girls in an-
niversary.

Oct. 13th—Work commenced on
the construction of buildings for the
Continental Oil and Transportation
Company's depot at Reno.

Oct. 15—Opening day of the State
Fair, everything astir and the town
filled with strangers. Grand exhibit
at the Fair Ground and Pavilion. The
Fair proves the best one ever held in
the State, and renders satisfaction to
all. It held six days, during which
time the weather was very fine.

Oct. 19—Ladies' Tournament at the
Fair Grounds, witnessed by several
thousand spectators. Miss McKissick
was awarded the first premium as
equestrienne.

The Reno Congressional Lyceum
was organized Nov. 'st.

Nov. 7—Mr. Gance, aged 70 years,
fatally injured at Washoe. A direct
railroad between Reno and Virginia
City canvassed, and a survey was made.
Reno becomes moral and bombarded
a hurdy house out of existence.

Nov. 28—A new mail route ordered
between Reno and Fort Bidwell.
Thanksgiving day was celebrated in
style. Service was held in the Epis-
copal Church, and the Catholics had
a gala time at the Opera House, clear-
ing by their fair and festival over
\$1000.

Dec. 11—Amount of school funds
appointed to the various school districts
\$8,286 63. Total indebtedness of the
county \$32,388 72. Cash in the
county Treasury \$30,822 45. Esti-
mated valuation of county property
\$56,000. Total valuation of real and
personal property as taxed \$3,579,
436 50

Dec. 16—The Temperance move
revives and blue ribbons are in de-
mand.

Dec. 19—The Meat Shipping Asso-
ciation make their first shipment of
dressed meat.

Christmas passed very quietly. The
usual presents were made, turkey din-
ners indulged in and the fireman's ball
in the evening. The year has passed
by as a prosperous one all things being
considered. The pressure of money
felt on every hand has not been op-
pressive. The town has grown and
the outlook for the future is promising
for our town and county.

It is asserted in Washington that
Hayes will send back to the Senate
nominations which have been rejected.
This is highly improbable, but it is
likely that he will submit nominations
which have an entirely similar mean-
ing for Conkling and his faction of
non-Presidental sore-heads. In this
way the President will win the battle
which so many politicians consider as
ended. The appointing power of the
President can hardly be usurped upon
the pretext of precedent.

According to a San Francisco paper
a glove's establishment on Sutter
street is engaged in some gorgeous
hand apparel for the coming Stanford
reception. One pair has 42 pearl but-
tons, each pearl being valued at \$35,
making \$1,470 in all. Another pair
has 34 small diamond buttons, the
whole valued at \$1,000, and a third
has three diamond buttons to each
glove valued at \$500 each, making the
pair cost \$3,000.

The percentage of gold in the Grand
Prize ore is steadily increasing with
the depth, and should the rate con-
tinue at a further depth of two hundred
feet, the ore would be equal to the
Bonanza in gold, or 47 per cent.

Gustave Dore has illustrated Ariosto
and is now ornamenting a colossal vase
with one hundred and fifty figures for
the Paris Exposition.

Nevada Quicksilver Works.

Last Sunday afternoon (Dec. 30) we
visited the Nevada Quicksilver
Mine. We saw the metal running, and
are pleased to rechronicle the success
of the enterprise. Mr. Wm. Driscoll,
the superintendent, and Mr. A. P.
Humbert escorted us hither and thither
and to these gentlemen we are in-
debted for the following particulars.
This mine has been in active opera-
tion about one month, and has turned
out nearly 1,500 pounds of quicksilver,
part of which has been sold and de-
livered to Comstock mines. The
present capacity is about 60 flasks per
month, and the Company are now en-
gaged in increasing this capacity.
Four large wooden condensers have
been added to the twelve cast iron
ones. Twelve tons of ore are
worked each day, but this amount will
soon be increased to sixteen tons.
The ore is mined for less than a dollar
per ton. By an accident it was dis-
covered by Mr. Humbert that the
blower is not required. This will of
itself prove a saving of half a cord per
day. It is their intention in the
Spring to erect additional furnaces and
work the ore on a much larger scale.
By a little neglect of one of the work-
men in the absence of Mr. H., the
water in the pipes was frozen, but this
presumed mishap demonstrated that
as the weather now holds the small
streams of water which were distribu-
ted over the condensers, are not now
necessary. Pine wood was used, but
it was found that the dense smoke
produced by this wood carried a small
proportion of the mercurial vapors
with it through and out of the stack.
Mahogany wood is now used and no
fumes escape. The furnace has also
thoroughly dried and become coated
with mercury. Not content with re-
maining on the surface, we entered
the main tunnel and took a glimpse at
operations there. It reminded us of
our meanderings on the 1900-foot level
of the Gould & Curry. The thermom-
eter stands about 130 degrees at the
head of the tunnel while at its mouth
water would almost freeze. One belt of
ore has been crossed and a more
extensive ledge it is presumed will be
pierced in a week or two. Sulphide
and chloride of mercury with sulphur,
are found in large quantities in every
part of the five claims belonging to
the company. A large retort has ar-
rived from San Francisco and will be
placed in position and be ready for op-
eration in a few days.

AGAINST THIRD-TERMS.—Cassidy
of the *Eureka Sentinel*, on the author-
ity of Lieutenant-Governor Adams,
asserts that Governor Bradley is a
pronounced candidate for a third term
election. Upon this the *Sentinel* en-
ters a protest against third-terms
generally, and says "there is no reason
why one set of officials should be
pensioned on the bounty of the State
to the exclusion of other capable gen-
tlemen." So far as Governor Bradley is
concerned, we may say on excellent
authority that, though he has been for
many months a candidate for re-elec-
tion, on his last visit to Reno he made
an arrangement with Mr. Hagerman
not to be a candidate, but to give his
support to Hagerman. We do not
know certainly that this is true, while
we do know that a month ago Gov-
ernor Bradley was an active candidate
for re-election.—*Enterprise*.

The enemies of silver remonetization
in the East seem to be nearly all
bankers and capitalists, who having
tasted the luxury of speculating upon
our circulating medium, are loth to
forsake that and use their money in
legitimate investments. The Associa-
ted Press agent wears their collar.

Owen Murphy, who is "owen" \$50,
000 to the excise fund in New York,
having cleverly stolen that sum, now
turns up in Canada and wants to com-
promise. He sets forth that stealing
and flight are expensive, hence he
craves allowance therefor. Murphy is
evidently a well meaning thief.

The Government thought it had
paid Gen. J. C. Fremont \$3,000 too
much and brought suit. The gallant
book-keeper says that we still owe
him \$5,000.

The Treasury now holds \$346,217,
550 in United States bonds to secure
the national bank circulation, and \$13-
988,000 to secure public deposits.

Madame Modjeska is a pronounced
success in New York.

Texas would make two hundred and
ten States equal in size to Rhode
Island.

President Hayes' silver wedding
occurs to-night in Washington.

Mayhem and Robbery.

Two Chinamen are Fearfully Maltreated
and Robbed Near Franktown by
Demons of the Highway.

[Carson Appeal, 28th.]

A gentleman who came in from
Washoe Valley yesterday reports a
case of inhuman treatment and rob-
bery of a couple of Chinamen near
Franktown, on Wednesday night. The
victims are engaged in gardening upon
a plot of rented ground, and built upon
the same the huts necessary for their
occupation and habitation. They pos-
sessed the usual characteristics of the
race; being industrious and frugal,
and as they had been located upon the
garden plot for several years it is but
natural to suppose that they had accu-
mulated considerable money. At
about dusk on the evening above
named, two disguised horsemen rode
up to the abode of these hardy sons of
toil, dismounted and entered the place.
The Chinamen were occupied in pre-
paring their evening repast when the
desperadoes entered, and without cer-
emony tied their hands and feet and
bound their queues together. After
which the robbers ordered the China-
men to disclose where their money was
secreted. The Celestials remained ob-
durate, exhibiting a decided and un-
mistaken reluctance to shelling out
their hoarded wealth. This so exas-
perated one of the robbers that he cut
off the right ear of each of his victims
with a Bowie-knife, and severed the
queues from their respective craniums.
The unfortunate fellows were writhing
in pain and agony, but yet would not
reveal to their torturers where their
money was hidden. The fiends then
proceeded to back and gag their de-
fenseless victims, after which they
commenced a careful and systematic
survey of every nook and creek about
the premises. While engaged in this
occupation they were startled by foot-
steps, and immediately thereafter a
third Chinamen came into the hut to
see his friends, and was horror-stricken
to see the plight in which they were.
He made a move to retrace his steps,
but the ruffians were too many for
him. In the twinkling of an eye he
was pounced upon, bucked and gagged,
but not otherwise injured. The search
was then continued, and after the
lapse of half an hour the enterprise of
the scoundrels was substantially re-
warded by finding a sack containing
\$1,200 in gold and silver, sewed up in
a mattress lying on one of the bunks.
The money the robbers appropriated to
themselves, remounted their horses
and rode off to where—no one knows.
Nothing has been seen or heard of the
villains since. The poor, mutilated
and despoiled Chinamen were com-
pelled to pass the night in pain and
misery, having been left gagged and
bucked. At an early hour on Thurs-
day morning they were discovered by
a friend who called on business, and
thus were relieved from their unpleas-
ant situation. The victims can give
no further description of the robbers
than that they were masked so that no
features of their faces could be distin-
guished.

Shall We Retreat.

We publish the following extract
from the *Eureka Republican*, as a
clear expression of the Hayes-Conkling
issue:

Senator Conkling turns from the
advanced position gained by his party
and seeks to inscribe on the same way-
side post of the past "patronage is the
basis of party organization." The
principle is that of Jackson but is dif-
ferently expressed. In attacking it,
our President is contending against a
powerful system and opposing himself
to a force which has not been ade-
quately measured by the masses of his
party followers. Nevertheless the
principles contended for by him are
those laid down in the fundamental
law of our Government; and how-
ever long and disastrous the conflict,
the result will be that, sooner or
later, even though the Republican
party be overthrown and compelled to
form anew its columns and readvance
to the position, the people will yet
recognize the propriety of the re-
form sought to be established and will
then insist on the maintenance of the
position now sought to be held by
President Hayes. The two great
powers of Chief Executive are those
of the veto and of nominations to
office. One might as well be attack-
ed as the other. Without them, we have
no executive. Those who stand by
the President in this issue are fight-
ing under the reform banner of the
Republican party. Those who are op-
posing him in it, are seeking to coun-
termarch our columns and to make a
retrograde movement. Such a move-
ment would more surely overthrow us
than any attack our enemies can make
against us; for then, should we cease
to be the party of progress, the living
embodiment of the spirit of the age
and then would thinking acting and
intelligent men leave our ranks.

Nathan Coombs, owner of Ashland,
Billy Chenham and Lodi and father-
in-law of Jno. M. Coghlan, died in
Napa recently. Coombs came to Cal-
ifornia in '43 and was a Republican
politician of some note.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

"The Hoeyes."

Chinese Secret Service—Have We a Branch in Our Midst?—Some Indications That We Have.

The Chinese are a peculiar race. They have placed a price upon slavery, and their fellow men who visit our shores are merely slaves or bondsmen to the capitalists who furnish them with the passage money to reach the land of the free. The strange part of this slave trade is that after reaching this "land of the free" the coolie maintains the same relation towards his master and holds his body and life at the service of his importer. Of course the reader will understand that some extraordinary inducement must be held over John to enforce such allegiance, and such proves to be the case. The Chinese have, in the interests of importers of coolie labor, organized a society known as the "Hoeyes." This society is nothing more nor less than an inquisition supported by the wealth and influence of the six great Chinese companies. Its will is absolute and the head of the "Hoey" is monarch of every coolie body whom he may chance to overlook. "Hoey" means in Chinese, according to our translator, merely "the loyal one," and loyalty in this case means allegiance to the owners of Chinese bodies and souls. The coolie is brought here, as we have said, by importers, and the only guarantee held for the investment is the powers of the "Hoeyes," which by menace of death hold the slaves in obedience. If a coolie is disobedient or slack in rendering tribute to his owners, the "Hoey" speedily corrects his delinquencies or places him where delinquencies are impossible.

Our attention has been attracted to this subject of late by the murder and act of incendiarism lately committed in our town, as well as by other occurrences of last year, wherein witnesses were scarce and accusing facts plenty. The other day two pistol shots were heard and shortly thereafter an alarm of fire was given which called out our fire department and it was discovered that a Chinese wash house was on fire. The police found therein a dead Chinaman with a bullet hole through his body, and although the utmost vigilance was maintained, no clue to the murderer was obtained. The existence of the "Hoeyes" among us has heretofore been clearly proven and it is probable that the unfortunate coolie of last week was under the penalty of the "Grand Hoey" for disobedience to his mandates. The Chinese have also lately organized a protective society in our midst which for a monthly payment protects the life and property of any Celestial and this fact alone seems to guarantee the existence of Hoeyes amongst us. We have only to say that our Chinese informant is evidently truthful and that our officers will do well to check this absolutism among our wards, and regulate the rights of ownership and human life to our own laws where they belong.

CREAL'S FAILURE.—The Creal furnace has proved a failure. The class to which it belongs is extensively and profitably used both in the United States and Europe. The furnace is used both as a smelting and roasting furnace when the ore contains less than ten per cent. of silica. Iron is largely used as a slag when the silicates are in excess of six per cent. The ore should be at first exposed to a slow fire and the heat gradually raised, else it would cinder when it would not smelt or roast even in a blast furnace. As this furnace is not of the continuous class it must be cooled down after each charge of ore has been smelted or roasted. In no case is it possible to reduce the ore for \$1.50 per ton. The experiment has been tried, and, as thousands of others, has failed, and that is all there is of it.

IRRIGATION.—D. W. Bryant informs us that the Orr Extension Ditch Company have been steadily at work and the ditch is now completed as far as the ranch of Robert Frazier, in Truckee Meadows. The work will now be taken up by Henry Orr, and it is expected that by April 1st, 1878, the enterprise will be completed as far as section 21, in Spanish Spring Valley. Another extension company is talked of, to lead from that point further up the valley. The ditch will carry 1,000 inches of water and more alfalfa ranches will be the result.

Happy New Year to all.

SOAP FACTORY.—Last Saturday we visited Kane's soap factory at the Alhambra Hall, near the iron bridge. While the building is not imposing in its appearance we found the work of soap making going forward, and the saponaceous article lying in profusion about us. The process is quite a simple one. The various ingredients, tallow, lye, resin, ammonia, alcohol etc., are heated in iron kettles, thoroughly mixed, and poured into large boxes. When the mixture has sufficiently cooled, the sides and ends of the boxes are removed, and the soap cut into symmetric bars by means of wire; they are then removed to a table, stamped, and when hardened sufficient for packing, are wrapped in paper and boxed. They are now ready for the market. The present capacity of the factory is 60 boxes of 20 bars each per day, but Mr. Kane says that in two days he can increase the capacity to 100 and even more boxes per day. As to the quality of this soap we cannot as yet speak. Judging from its composition and from the best of references we would say that it is a superior article to Colgate and other common soaps sold in the market. The manufacturer claims that he has the cheapest soap for the price now sold, and asks the people to give it a thorough test according to the printed directions. In the Spring he will be ready to make toilet and other soaps. All that he now asks is that our citizens give his soap a trial. What our town and county needs are manufactories. We now suffer from too many "middle men." Shall we encourage home production?

JUDGMENT AFFIRMED.—We are informed that the judgment of the Second Judicial District Court in the Rover case has just been affirmed in the Supreme Court. We presume that his attorneys will move the State Board of Pardons to commute his sentence to life imprisonment. If this course does not obtain, J. W. Rover hangs for the diabolical murder of J. N. Sharp, in April 1875. Rover has had four trials, aside from several examinations in the Justice Court of Humboldt County. He has been in prison over two years and a half and has cost Humboldt County over \$20,000. A few more Rover murder cases and Humboldt would be bankrupt. The items of expense, however, cut little figure in any criminal court. There is little question but what Rover committed the crime for which he stands condemned, and as our law reads, should be hanged.

Levi Leland the grand Temperance Lecturer of California, Nevada and Utah, lectured at Wadsworth Sunday night. He also organized a lodge of Good Templars, consisting of 24 members, with the following officers: H. T. Stewart, W. C. T.; Miss M. Thompson, W. R. H. S.; Miss M. Nelson, W. L. H. S.; Mrs. J. N. Dowdell, W. V. T.; Thos. Langford, W. S.; Mrs. J. E. Ream, W. A. S.; S. M. Sharp, W. F. S.; D. Phlen, W. T.; J. N. Dowdell, W. M.; Mrs. H. Elridge, W. D. M.; Mrs. Quans, W. I. G.; G. Hill, W. O. G.; G. C. Howla, W. C.; A. Pollock, P. W. C. T. The Lodge Dep. Elect, Thos. Langford. Number of males 14, of females 10.

SKATING.—The Truckee river is now frozen over for a considerable distance above the old dam, affording splendid skating for all who are lovers of this excellent winter sport. The ice is from two to three inches in thickness, and is pronounced perfectly safe. Yesterday quite a number of skaters were on the ice, and all seemed to enjoy themselves hugely, notwithstanding an occasional bump.

WALK FINISHED.—John Courtney has just completed the stone walk from the railroad to McFarlin's blacksmith shop, on one side, and from the track to Hagerman's store on the other. This is a double walk, solid and substantial, and the parties whose private subscriptions constructed it, are deserving of the thanks of the entire community.

OFFICERS.—At a meeting of Amity Lodge, K. of P., Friday night, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: J. M. Flanagan, Chancellor; F. A. Teasland, Vice Chancellor; Isaac Chamberlain, Prelate; Pierce Evans, Keeper of Records and Seal; W. D. Phillips, Master of Finance; J. J. Becker, Master of Exchequer; Trustee, long term, Isaac Chamberlain.

The installation of Alfalfa Grange takes place on Saturday, January 5th, 1877.

Origin of Man.

A small audience greeted Prof. Gunning last Friday evening at the M. E. Church. We had presumed from the character of the subject, and the known ability of the speaker, that every seat would have been filled. But this is not to our purpose. The lecture began by tracing the upward growth of the brain in vertebrate animals, tracing the evolution of the brain life through the fish, reptile, bird and mammal up to man, also delicately touching on the more rapid evolution of the human species in the embryonic state. The points of similarity of structure; the gradual unfoldings of the higher types; the comparative history of the brain evolution of the vertebrate were clearly and scientifically described. Looking for the connection of man to a lower type the speaker, without asserting, took the position held by Prof. Morse and Huxley, and we might say of almost every modern biologist. The chimpanzee, gorilla, south Australian, south African and Caucasian were compared in their physical structure and the indisputable points of resemblance concisely outlined. Many naturalists had endeavored to find in man a physical organization entirely different from all other forms of animal life. For man speech was claimed as the badge of distinction, yet Prof. Whitney, the distinguished American linguist, had dispelled this assumption by showing that the chatter, quirk and click of the anthropoid apes, gorillas, etc., were not sufficiently different from many of the lowest races to maintain a radically scientific mark or badge of distinction in favor of man. Then it was said that man alone could reason. This the Prof. demonstrated from Prof. Bartlett's and the experiments of many others, was less a distinctive mark of dissimilarity than speech. Turning to the body structure he yet more clearly showed that in nerves, muscle, bone and every part, that the gorilla and man are quite similar. The ear, hand and foot of man had been claimed by several naturalists as Owen, Linnaeus and others to mark a distinction in favor of man, but Huxley and others had proved that this difference could not be maintained. Again the defenders of the theory that man is dissimilar to the rest of the animal world claimed that a particular process in the brain of man called the hippocampus minor is found alone in man. Huxley found this same part in the chimpanzee. Then a muscle used alone in climbing was claimed to be long solely to the gorilla, but anatomists had found this same muscle in the leg of man. It is a physiological law that a part little used or not used at all becomes debilitated; hence it occurs that in many portions of the body are parts which the scientist finds prominently developed in other animals which in man is scarcely developed at all, or are found only by diligent search. One may also say that every part of man's structure has a history. The old Greek, however, had a word which does show that in man we do find a badge of distinction. Man is the "anthropos"—the upturned eye. He has the quality of mercy, understands duty and justice and possesses the soul faculties. His mind marks the higher impress of the hand of the beneficent Creator.

ROLL OF HONOR.—Following is the roll of honor of the North Truckee School, for the month ending Dec. 21: Sarah Johnson, 80; Fannie Johnson, 95; Nellie Gault, 100; Bessie Gault, 100; Della Stines, 100; Stella Hand, 100; Nellie Hall, 100.

MINNIE B. GIBBS, Teacher.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.—The North Truckee Ditch Co. will hold its annual meeting January 12th, 1878. The North Drain Ditch Co. will hold its annual meeting on January 17th, 1878.

ASSESSMENT.—An assessment of twenty-five cents per share has been levied by the South Overman Consolidated Mining Company, delinquent on the 28th of January next.

The Louisville Jockey Club offers a purse of \$5,000 for a two mile and a half dash, for all ages. It is hoped that Mollie McCarrie, Ten Broeck and Parole will be among the flyers.

The Richings-Bernard opera troupe has gone to pieces in Virginia—wardrobes, &c., &c., attached by Gates, the tenor. So it seems that operatic life has its drawbacks.

New Year's Day.

January 1st the weather was fine and New Year's callers were numerous. Good cheer and a hearty welcome greeted the gentlemen wherever they went. The viands spread were first class, showing the fact that our Reno ladies not only know how to do the honors of the parlor, but also are adepts in the culinary department. It was a gala day for Reno. No fights occurred nor did we see a drunken man during the day. Those who kept open house were engaged during the afternoon and evening, showing every hospitality to their many callers, nor did the gentlemen confine themselves to visiting the residences of those who announced to receive gentlemen visitors. Old friends and even new ones gathered the spirit of the day, and made their New Year's calls general. It would not have been in keeping with our merited reputation as a people to have done otherwise. We have resided for a time in a number of towns and cities on this Coast, but have never found a more hospitable or genial class of people than the citizens of Reno. The depression in the price of mining stocks, the closeness of the money market, in addition to other causes have made moderately hard times, but yesterday this fact was forgotten. We were citizens in common and friends in reality. The day with its festivities has passed, but its scenes of pleasure and exhibitions of appreciated friendship are not to be forgotten.

VULCAN POWDER WORKS.—Saturday morning, by the kindness of Mr. Minne, we were shown through the Vulcan Powder Works, located one-half mile east of town. The ingredients and process of the manufacture of this popular powder are as follows: Charcoal, nitrate of soda, sulphur and nitro-glycerine. The first three component parts are ground to a powder and thoroughly mixed. The glycerine, nitric acid and sulphuric acid are carefully mixed in a separate building. Both mixtures are then removed to a third building, the "mixing room," and by an experienced hand cautiously intermixed. We have here now the terribly explosive agent known as Vulcan Powder. There are three qualities of this powder, which are designated as No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3. The distinction lies in the amount of nitro-glycerine used. The powder is removed in suitable quantities to the packing room, where the cartridges are prepared. The covering of these cartridges consists of a tough brown paper, soaked in paraffine, and made into cylindrical form, of various diameters and lengths. The powder is poured in V troughs which have a funnel shaped snout. The mouth of the covering is placed over this snout or funnel tube and the powder tamped into the envelope with a wooden stick. Sunk just beneath the surface of the powder, at the top of the cartridge is a small copper capsule having the form of a percussion cap although being several times larger, and containing a larger proportion of fulminate of mercury. Our cartridge is then boxed and is ready for market. When used in a mine the charge is placed in position and a fuse connected with the cap. The capacity of the above works is 1500 pounds per day, and can be readily increased at any time.

SKATING.—The attraction of the day among young people is skating on the river just above the dam. The ice is nearly a foot thick, and very smooth. No accidents have occurred to mar the pleasure of the skaters and all goes merrily as on the Eastern skating ponds. Tuesday night a bonfire was built on the river bank, and the boys had a jolly time up to a late hour. Wednesday the sport was renewed, quite a number of young ladies taking part in the pleasant exercise. Should the ice at any time break, of which there appears little or no danger, no one would be drowned, since the river at this point is not more than three feet deep. Nearly one hundred skaters have been on the ice at one time. It would be well if the weather holds favorable to flood the ice each night, and thus keep it as smooth as when first skated on.

Newspaper men, as all other men do, sometimes feel blue, but how pleasant it is to have an intelligent lady say to you, as one said to us last evening: "I have looked for your paper sixteen times to-night with a lantern, and then was obliged to go to my neighbor's to get a copy to read." That lady appreciates our efforts, and thus again are we encouraged in our good work.

A Card.

Mr. Editor: A few days ago I wrote a playful review of the report of the State Mineralogist. The *Enterprise*, in a few words of introduction, said that the vanity of the compiler had fastened on the State an imperishable reproach. The author of these reports, stung by the words of the editor, has seen fit to wreak his vengeance on me. He has published a long letter. I seek no controversy and will have none, but I wish to say a word or two on those issues raised in this letter. Knowledge has come to me the State Mineralogist was circulating a story in connection with the name of Mr. Tobriner. I addressed a note to Mr. Lobriner, of which this is a copy:

MR. TOBRINER,

MY DEAR SIR:

This evening closes my labors in Carson, and you will confer a favor on me by stating to the audience, in my presence, what took place in your store while I was looking at your cabinet. I will esteem it a favor.

Yours truly,

W. D. GUNNING.

This gentleman did not comply with a request so reasonable, but now, after I have gone under the manipulation of the mineralogist, he gives this man a card, which, in its form and color, I brand as false. Again the mineralogist says he is authorized by the Hon. Mr. Mighels to say publicly that the reports of my lectures were written by myself. This charge is intended to affect my honor, as the other my honesty. Through Mr. Helm, the County Auditor, I sent to the *Appeal* a card of which the following is a transcript as nearly as I can remember:

A CARD.

Will anyone who has read the *Appeal* turn to the files and say whether the few brief reports of my lectures were not the baldest statement of a few of the points, without a word of comment? Will Mr. Mighels say whether he did or did not call at my room and importune me to write an abstract of the lectures? Will Mr. Robinson, his associate, say whether he did, or did not, ask me again and again to write for him, an abstract of the lecture? Will these men say whether, in the few abstracts I wrote, I did not give them to understand that I was doing an uncongenial thing merely to favor them? Mr. Whitehill is a fellow citizen; I am a stranger, but I will rest any question between us on a single word from either of these men, his friends and neighbors.

W. D. GUNNING.

The *Appeal* did not publish. To-day closes my work in Nevada, and I am sorry to leave any bitterness behind me; I am sorry to raise an issue of veracity with the compiler of the reports, but when this gentleman says I wrote the review because he did not act as my lecture agent, he knows that neither I, nor any one in my behalf, ever hinted such a thing to him. When he says that I asserted that seven-tenths of all the ore ever taken from the Comstock lode, came from a depth of less than 600 feet he knows that I was speaking of the status of the lode while King was writing his report, he knows this because I referred him to the page on which King made the statement. When he says that he discovered my lectures and writings to be weak and prosy, he says what it was altogether proper for him to say. You are altogether right O Custodian of the Stones of State!—In bad logic and bad rhetoric, too much rhetorical "exploitation" as it were, metaphors too "exceeding multifarious in their diversity" "as it were also," adjectives "beneficiating" the wrong nouns "as it were thereby also."

*See Reports.

W. D. GUNNING.

HYMNIAL.—Again has Cupid consummated his designs and removed from single blessedness a young gentleman of our town and a fair damsel of Washoe Valley. We have noted for some time the suspicious movements of Mr. Fred Teasland. He was so quiet, looked troubled, built a commodious residence, read love stories and variously exhibited evidences of Cupid's work. It must be funny when you feel that way. But it's all over now. He has married a handsome young lady and we can't take any more comfort with him. We join the many friends of both parties in wishing them many happy years of wedded life.

Maggie Mitchell, at the Grand Opera House, Cincinnati, lately, drew the largest audiences ever in that house in one day. The box receipts for afternoon and evening were nearly \$3,200.

Communicated— Old Year's Eve Serenade at Crystal Peak and Verdi.

The lively boys of the newly organized Crystal Peak String Band showed due respects to her "champion camerader," August Grazer—who principally tooted the big horn—by serenading the old fellow Tuesday night in full force, to such an effect that he found it not only no error to appear right off in his garments, but even rushed out into two inches of snow without putting on any boots or slippers and dismounted from the elevated porch at Geo. Gerstenbach's home—whose visitor he was—leading the musical boys to his old known brewery barefooted, but else in style. There the drinking of a keg of best beer, singing, dancing, etc., could hardly be carried on for all the laughing the boys had to experience. Old August, willing or not, had to take them to James Foxville's new saloon on Montgomery street, where the old year was acquitted, and, after welcoming the new one, it was proposed to serenade August's girl (the age of either of whom we cannot tell positively within 26 years). The band, consisting of one fiddler, one trumpeter, six tin-can men, four cow-bell ringers, some first-class whistlers, blowers, violinists, oboists and numerous dilettantes, succeeded in amusing the whole town mostly all night, deserving every honor, and also made their Verdi friends, S. A. Hamlin, Sam Goschen and Major F. Ingraham, come out too quick to listen. Old "Six Per Cent" dodged, he had to go. August stood it like a man, and so S. A., the first one finding, however, a bitter reception from his girl this morning. General feeling, good; some complaint about freezing their hairs. Tom C's. soup at two bits a plate before starting to Bodie. Gold plenty, but old tin in demand. Yours, truly,

REFLECTOR.

RIVERSIDE.—New Year's Eve some 80 couples or more gave audience to Terpsichore at Smith's Academy of Music. The occasion marked the social event of the season. Every preparation for a grand ball had been carefully made. The hall was beautifully decorated, the best of music was furnished by Prof. Varney and his assistants and a bountiful supper was spread by Mr. Chamberlain. But decorations, supper and music were only accompaniments. The Riverside ladies and gentlemen were out in force, but what its members most appreciated was the generous response to their invitation to the ladies and gentlemen of the Au Fait Club, of Carson, and other invited guests. Twenty-four couples came over from the Capital in a special car. The Club took them in charge, but of their reception they can best speak. We regret not having their names for publication. The ladies were richly and tastefully dressed, and the gentlemen appeared in dress party suit. The ball was pronounced by old residents the finest ever given in Reno.

LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN.—As we predicted, the Locomotive Firemen and their guests had a grand time in Wadsworth on New Year's Eve. About one hundred couples were present, and the dance was one worth remembering. The committee of arrangements and the Citizens of the town are entitled to much praise. About ten couples were left on the platform at Reno through some mistake. The guests present were from Truckee, Wadsworth, Reno, and vicinity. The music and supper are described as something grand.

JUST THE THING.—The Knights of Pythias have quite determined to have a grand ball on the evening of the 31st. It will be the occasion of their third anniversary, and no amusement would be as acceptable to the majority, nor better suited as a change to the imposing exercises of this most excellent order, than the party which they now contemplate.

DANCE AT HUFFAKERS.—A very pleasant party was held Tuesday night at the Huffaker school house. A number of our dancers attended, and those who trip their No. 9's in that vicinity handsomely turned out. The room was crowded but they all had a jolly dance. As one who was present said, "You ought to have been there; we did have a splendid time."

The price of both the Carson papers has been reduced to twenty-five cents per week, and Mighels has become the sole proprietor of the *Appeal*.

Editorial and Local Matters.

The Chinese Question.

WASHINGTON, December 30.—Representative Davis has officially requested the Secretary of State to obtain from him from the British Government in London full information relative to the recent enactments by the Queensland Parliament, and other Australian colonies, discouraging immigration. He has also taken steps to obtain through the State Department copies of decrees or regulations tending to similar laws now in force in the French East Indian Colonies, especially Saigon. Davis has long been strongly impressed with the value of the precedents offered by the action of the Australian colonies in regard to the evils of Chinese immigration and labor, and last Summer procured from Sydney full copies of the recent debates in the Queensland Parliament, and correspondence with the home Government and other colonial Governments of Australia on this subject. These documents, however, fail to exhibit with sufficient fullness and certainty what laws are now actually in force in all the various colonies, although it is clear that a capitation tax upon Mongolians has been enforced or years in several of them, and Davis expects supplemental information to arrive shortly from Australia direct, in response to inquiries made by him independently of the application to London. The importance of being fully armed with the information of this sort, with a view to arguing the Chinese question before the Congressional Committees and of answering possible questions in debate is very obvious, and the new San Francisco member is earnestly devoting himself to the work of special preparation.

Annexation.

There is considerable talk in some of our Nevada sanctuaries about the annexation of Mono and Alpine counties to Nevada. There is, however, very little prospect of the scheme reaching perfection. The Nevada press discuss the matter, because it is such a self evident proposition, and the interior journals of California hasten to condemn the project, even before it assumes form. This haste is also due to the belief that, once thoroughly discussed, the question would be decided in our favor. We do not regard the matter as of present importance, however, because of the lack of sympathy in the counties which are under dispute. Nothing is heard upon this question in Mono which can be construed favorably, California will not give us anything she can keep, and hence there is nothing in the movement. There is, however, no question as to the natural boundary of the two States, and, in view of the possibility of more "Von Schmidt surveys" in the future, we shall need one or two more counties to make us whole. We'll not get them this month, anyway.

THE RESERVATION MURDERERS.—The trial, of which we had something to say last year, has just been concluded in Pioche. The accused were at first taken to Carson, and afterward to the Great East.

The Eureka Sentinel of December 30 says the trial of Sloan, McManus, Dean and Newman, known as the Maopa reservation murderers, was concluded at Pioche on Saturday night, resulting in the acquittal of the prisoners. Two men, Holland and Carter, were murdered at the reservation last Summer. There is hardly a doubt that the right parties were arrested, but the evidence was insufficient to convict them. They were first put on trial for the murder of Holland, which resulted as above. The Carter indictment is still hanging over them, but it is believed that they will be acquitted on this also, as no new evidence is now obtainable.

The President recently directed his Secretary to write to Mrs. Chisolm, the widow of Judge Chisolm, who was murdered in Mississippi, offering her a clerkship in the Treasury Department. At the same time he issued an imperative order that she should be placed on the rolls if she accepted the offer. She has accepted, and was to have been in Washington last Saturday week to take the place offered her.

The Eureka Republican comes out squarely for the Hayes policy, and is very able in its treatment of the subject. One short year, Loomis, will prove your position.

1878.

In our attempt to stimulate the business enterprise of Washoe county we omitted all allusion to the moral duties which come with the new year—a subject which should always occupy some portion of each writer's thought. The reader need not suppose that this writer is about to repeat those gentle platitudes which have become a stock in trade with all school girls and well-meaning mothers-in-law, but rather that he chooses in a familiar way to touch upon the possibilities for more comfortable homes, more genial society, and more charitable thoughts for the year 1878.

To begin, then, we should like to ask young Grogson what he finds so attractive in the corner grocery, and whether he thinks the attraction will hold during the coming year. Do you believe, sir, that a course of unmixed bread and cheese with continuous libations is the best medicine for your body and mind, or do you propose, in view of your present light weight, to try the tonic of vigorous mental and physical exercise—impossible to the votary of Bacchus? We should like to ask you, also, Mrs. Gamp, whether you propose to keep on lying persistently about your neighbors and misinterpreting each act which comes under your grey eye? How will it be with you in 1878? Will you consent to see any good in your neighbor, or will your little gossip circle extend another "vote of kicks" to the young man or woman whom circumstances did not compel to saintliness? It becomes us to state, Mrs. Gamp, that last year, with your gossip tongue, you were absolutely the most despicable of God's creatures, hence we hope for a change.

And you, Mr. Epicure, will please consider the following subject which we have chosen after much research for your special delectation: "Resolved, That the head is mightier than the stomach." Look this matter over, sir, it will reward your attention.

There is also a family known as the Dillatantes, with extensive branches, whose members know a little of everything, have natural ability and abundant opportunities, and yet hang about the gates of art and literature, never seeking to enter. We have also a question for discussion among those young ladies and gentlemen: "Resolved, That every individual can devote one hour a day to mental improvement."

And now, admitting that these same remarks pinch the writer as well as his amiable readers, we proceed to formulate a few of these hints: Moderate more and don't exceed so much; love more and don't lie so much; love more and don't hate so much; think more and don't eat so much; live more and don't guess so much; live more and don't exist so much.

Of course in these remarks we have not aimed at the great family of Blue-bloods who inherited rectitude with the breath of life; we are only speaking of common people.

The Eureka Sentinel says that Alpine and Mono county's do not want to join Nevada because they would have to pay bullion tax. That is about as cheeky as any assertion that was ever made. A correspondent, in an illegible article, refers to the brazen assurance and mentions that there is only one bullion producing mine in the counties named, also that in California the mine pays taxes as it should, while in this State the net proceeds are alone subjected to taxation. These facts were probably known to the Sentinel as well as to our correspondent, but their application to this subject, will now strike the sapient and experienced vote catcher for the first time.

A cotem's correspondent makes a Republican guess as follows: For Governor, W. W. Hobart of White Pine; Lieutenant Governor, J. J. Linn of Humboldt; Congressmen, A. C. Cleveland of White Pine; Secretary of State, F. A. Rodgers of Elko; Controller, Theodore Hale of Lincoln; Treasurer, George Tuffy of Ormsby; Attorney-General, Wm. Woodburn of Storey; Surveyor-General, M. A. Curtis of Lander; Supt. Public Instruction, S. P. Kelley of Eureka; Supreme Judge, Thos. P. Hawley of White Pine; Clerk of the Supreme Court, C. F. Bicknell of Ormsby.

The editor of the Esmeralda Herald is very much annoyed at our use of head-lines. The Herald man is a literary critic of a high old order.

Communicated—
Counties Which Should Belong to Nevada.

There is some talk about the annexation of Mono, Alpine and Inyo counties, California, to Nevada. These counties lie east of the Sierras, and naturally belong to this State. They are rich in the precious metals, their mines being chiefly of the character found in Nevada. In conversation with a prominent mining man of that section, the other day, we were told that the people concerned were generally opposed to the change for the reason that they pay no bullion tax in California. But for this fact they would gladly join in the demand for annexation to Nevada.—Eureka Sentinel.

"Mono, Alpine and Inyo counties, California." There is but one bullion producing mine, the Standard, at Bodie, in Mono county, and this mine is owned by residents of San Francisco. Now it is very likely that the citizens of Alpine and Inyo counties would refuse to annex to Nevada because the owners of the Standard mine, which mine is located and operated in Mono county, would be compelled to pay a fair tax on the net proceeds of their mine. The character of the argument of the editor of the Sentinel on the bullion tax question is very well illustrated in the article quoted. Furthermore, in California neither the mines nor their proceeds are exempt from taxation, but all mining property, whether the mine or its proceeds, is taxable at its value in cash. Now it is very much like a mine owner to prefer to belong in a State where the mine is taxed, than to belong in a State where it is exempt from taxation. This style of reasoning is peculiar to those opposed to taxing bullion and might be characterized as bullion reasoning, because it requires coin to produce it. The question of taxation may influence the people of Alpine, whose leading and most exclusive interests are timber and grazing, and those of Mono and Inyo, whose chief interests are similar, but it is the rate of levy and not a settled ambition to exempt the property of mine owners and themselves bear the whole burdens of taxation. The people of these counties have not become the scullions of mining corporations, nor have they accepted the Sentinel's mode of reasoning, viz: that to exempt a large part of the taxable property of the State from the payment of taxes will enable the State to reduce the rate of levy on the balance and still realize the same amount of revenue.

[The author of the above communication writes on a subject which is of great importance to the people of this State. The territory spoken of lies naturally in Nevada; it finds a market in this State; its people's interests are identical with ours. The same statements hold true of considerable land lying in Nevada, Lassen and Modoc counties, Cal. The summit of the Sierra Nevada mountains is the natural boundary line between Nevada and California. Much of the domain of this State is very poor land. Along the Eastern slope of the Sierras, is a large body of valuable land. This land is covered mostly with timber, and affords pasturage to large numbers of live stock. In the economy of State territorial division, Nevada requires this land. It would prove the complement to her present domain. Again, in the surveys which have been made, great care was taken that nearly all the lands of value should lie in California. The schemes of Von Schmidt were quietly planned, and as far as the boundary line was concerned, were carried into execution. When he surveyed the northern part of the dividing land between this State and California, he had in view, so it has often been asserted, a plan to supply San Francisco with water from Lake Tahoe. After surveying some forty miles south from the Oregon line, he calculated that Tahoe would fall mainly in this State, so he directs his party to start their lines several miles to the west. We of this State have never asserted our rights in the premises. California has taken the lion's share and Nevada has but accepted what that State tendered us. In justice to and in conformity with the interests of the people of the sections in question, and our rights as a State, this territory should belong to Nevada. Let us, as a State, take in due season the proper legislative steps to secure what in simple justice and of right naturally constitutes a part of the commonwealth of Nevada.]

San Francisco's City Hall will have cost when completed \$4,250,000.

Work or Bread.

The late labor agitation in San Francisco, which was thought to be at an end with the discomfiture of Kearney, is again active. A meeting in San Francisco yesterday morning was again headed by the irrepressible Kearney, and made a definite demand upon the Mayor for work or bread. Mayor Bryant replied that he was powerless to give work when there was no money, and cited the condition of the street fund in support of his position. The committee of workingmen, Kearney, Wellock and Hayward, stated the case plainly and said that matters had come to a crisis where work or charity was a necessity. The meeting was informed of the interview by Mayor Bryant himself, and was told by Kearney that it had nothing to expect from the city. "Then," said the crowd, "we'll take it."

There is certainly a serious element in the action of men who come together and talk in this way. The labor party has now been organized for months, and nothing but common necessity and want could keep it together. Hunger makes even the vicious seek employment, and it would seem that the search had been unsuccessful. Now it is certainly a question whether the city should provide work, or allow hunger to produce theft, and then support the unemployed in jail. It seems to us that improvements should be made, parks laid out, drives constructed and San Francisco made beautiful through the work given to hungry men. The condition of these laboring classes has been produced by causes entirely outside of them, and they are in no wise responsible for such causes. They can not reason upon generalities when very hungry, and may daily be driven to do great damage to life and property. Would it not be economy to provide them with work? Or shall we wait and see what they can stand?

What Our Farmers Can Do.

We have always asserted that our farming capacity should be increased to supply the home market, and have besides said that this market was ample for all which we could raise. We have also advocated the raising of a variety of crops, instead of one as heretofore. From information given us by the Nevada State Mill Co., we can now make accurate statement of the possible increase in the grain trade. This company has purchased during nine months of 1877 from our Nevada farmers \$47,792 24 worth of grain. This amount has of course not been enough to supply the company and it has bought grain upon which the freight alone has been \$50,000. This proves two things. That our farmer should raise grain as well as hay, and that our home market will keep ahead of our production for years to come. The company mentioned is liberal in its dealings, makes gold coin payments, and should be a valuable friend to our farmers. We should therefore try to encourage the raising of grain within our own borders, and provide good roads for outlying sections. Much of the land in the valley would raise good grain, and the Nevada State Mill Co. will contract for all we can raise at California prices with freight added. Our industries should be multiplied and increased, so as to stop this importation of common articles from California, and it can easily be done. Surprise, Long Valley, Sierra, Honey Lake and Indian valleys should sell their grain here at good prices and meanwhile the production at home may be materially increased. If this suggestion were followed by those interested, farming would become a cash business, and at least \$250,000 be retained for home circulation each year.

They say that an armed guard is always posted around Brigham Young's grave. The Mormons have no doubt learned to suspect the motives of his plural worthiness, but that he had any sinister motive in dying, we are inclined to doubt. It therefore seems to us poor policy to confine his ghost with its revelations just through fear that it may steal something. Call off your guards, and give Brigham's spook a chance.

Jolly fellows those Comstockers. Every day or two one of them "takes the town," and now the Gold Hill News says W. H. Patton, Assistant Superintendent of the Bonanza mines, took the train last evening.

SMALL TALK.

The Territorial Enterprise is a much neater looking paper since its reduction in size and price. Our cotemporary rightly term it the best newspaper on the Coast.

Thomas Dixon, Police Court Clerk in San Francisco, has been arrested for embezzling \$5,000. Queer that men of Dixon's stripe are never called thieves.

Married couple separated in New York. Hubby afterward died and left his share of wedding presents to friend. Wife sues for same. Wife good-looking, and Court decides suit just. Moral—When you get divorced melt down all relics of your bondage and sell them for old metal.

Rev. Dr. Rexford has stepped out into the path which Ingersoll and Henry Ward Beecher has already trod and on Sunday evening last in San Francisco, openly avowed that he spurned the idea of a hell.—Ez.

Our opinion is that such an idea is sufficiently contemptible without any of Rexford's spurning. All we want from him is to know why he did not find it out before.

The San Jose papers have found Balaam's ass, or at least his latest edition. He walked one hundred hours without rest, and now looks like a Christmas turkey with swellings and windgalls all over his hide. The San Jose papers praise the perseverance of the animal, and describe him minutely, except the color of his mane and tail. He did it for gate money.

They've raked up a slander now on Andrew Johnson's dog. Diligent research has brought out the fact that Johnson made some remarks in the dog's hearing about "his approaching end," whereupon Prince wagged his expressive end and withdrew. Shortly afterward Johnson died, and the train which brought his remains home ran over and crushed Prince. Prince died, and the story has been hashed up no doubt for blackmailing purposes.

The Proposed Goid Dollar.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2d.—Director Linderman estimates that the mints, running with full force, can coin, in addition to gold coin and fractional currency, about three million silver dollars per month, including half a million trade dollars to supply Oriental demands. He also states that by the expenditure of less than \$100,000 the New Orleans Mint could be placed in working order and coin at least five hundred thousand silver dollars per month in addition to the capacity of the mints now operated.

The proposition urged by William Wheeler Hubbell of Philadelphia for the adoption of his patent combination metal called goid as the standard coin metal of the United States, and in behalf of which Senator Wallace introduced a bill recently, has made a very favorable impression on a number of prominent Congressmen. Among them is Alexander H. Stephens, Chairman of the House Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures, who yesterday requested the Director of the Mint to have dies prepared and to strike off some specimens of the proposed goid dollars. Dr. Linderman has given the necessary directions to the Superintendent of the Philadelphia Mint, and specimens are expected shortly. It is proposed that the goid dollar shall consist of 256 grains, to be proportioned, omitting small fractions, of silver 222 grains, copper 25 grains and gold 9 grains. At the present rates its gold value would be a little over 95 cents. The great advantages claimed for this coin are its small and convenient bulk, its great resistance to abrasion and its tendency to remain in this country on account of the difficulty of resolving it into its constituent elements.

Rover.

The Reveille makes the following strong appeal for Rover, and although it would be more convincing from the Silver State, we publish:

Notwithstanding the decision of the Supreme Court, it is the opinion of a great many people in this State that Rover ought not to be hanged. The evidence against him was entirely circumstantial and there is at least a doubt in the case; and of this doubt Rover should receive the benefit. It is true that the circumstantial evidence against him is very strong; but men have been hung on equally positive evidence of circumstance who, it was afterwards satisfactorily proven, were innocent of the crime for which they suffered on the gallows. So long as there is the least doubt of Rover's guilt, so long will there be people

who think him innocent; and if he is executed, there will be a large element in this State who will think his execution was wrongful. Justice cannot be cheated by commuting Rover's sentence to imprisonment for life. If guilty, he will suffer a punishment to which death, in the eyes of many, would be preferable; and then if time and events should prove him innocent, a partial reparation can be made. But if he is hung, and it should in the course of time transpire that McWorthy or some other and not Rover, was the murderer of Sharpe, there will be no recourse and the State must under a disgraceful stigma, and the men who in pursuance of their sworn duty prosecuted, convicted and executed him, will have the dreadful knowledge that they were instrumental in bringing an innocent man to his death.

Gentlemen of the Board of Pardons, Rover's case should present the strongest appeal ever made to your clemency. It is useless to call him a villain and a murderer; for it is not proven that he is such; and if you wish to save yourselves the possibility of a harrowing reflection in the future, commute his sentence to imprisonment at hard labor for life.

Coast News.

Hickox & Spear, bankers of San Francisco, suspended on the 2d.

F. R. Angell was accidentally killed near Los Angeles Tuesday, while out hunting.

George Anderson killed himself at Cottonwood, Siskiyou county, Monday night.

The cargo of the ship Nimbus, recently wrecked off the mouth of the Columbia river, was insured in Liverpool companies for £30,120. The vessel was uninsured.

Charles Finney, who was stabbed by Millard McCullough at Yuba City died Tuesday.

A bottle has been picked up at San Diego containing an account of the wreck of the ship James Harford from Liverpool for San Francisco.

Major Fowler, Paymaster of the United States Army, was robbed by masked men yesterday near Maricopa Wells, Arizona. The robbers got \$315 and three Government mules.

Fashion Notes.

The skating pond is bringing patches into fashion once more. They are worn on the back of the head.

Boils, carbuncles and chilblains are thought by some to be in excellent taste just now. Flannel trimmings are most in vogue.

An oath worn loosely on the end of the tongue is a very popular garment with male skaters.

If the ice seasons holds good the Spring fashion in bustles will be very large.

Heavily footed young men are allowed to wear short skates.

Feather pillows make the best pads for skating wear.

It is not impolite, although sometimes painful, to sit while company stands.

It is considered inelegant to boast of the stars you have seen.

FUN.—The fun of the season for Reno youth is skating. Last night nearly 150 persons were upon the frozen surface of the river, and to-day nearly 100 more indulged in this most pleasant exercise. No accident has happened, but falls are numerous. A number of the ladies and gentlemen are fine skaters, and fifty others are learning fast. Our ladies and gentlemen are found there daily, nor has there ever appeared any rudeness or ungentelemanly conduct on the part of boys or men. Every one richly enjoys this sport, and hopes it will last for two or three months longer. Every precaution should be used to keep the ice in good condition and perfectly safe.

VISITOR.—R. P. Ferguson of Boca, visited us to-day and is now fairly on the road to recovery after his recent trip to the Humboldt. He has lately purchased the interest of W. J. Shinn in the Truckee drug store, and will run that institution on strictly Republican principles. Mr. Ferguson met with quite a severe accident lately, falling through the railroad bridge near Boca, and severely bruising his limbs. No bones were broken, however, and that is the only thing which would stop Ferg.

The only imitashuns that amount to enny thing are those that beat the original, and this iz the hardest kind ov a thing to do.

The Precious Metal Crop.

We have received the following from J. J. Valentine, General Superintendent of Wells, Fargo & Co.:

DEAR SIR: The following is a copy of our annual statement of precious metals produced in the States and Territories west of the Missouri river, including British Columbia and the west coast of Mexico, during 1877, which shows an aggregate yield of \$98,421,754, being an excess of \$7,546,581 over 1876, the greatest previous yield in the history of the country. Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah and Washington increase; British Columbia, California, Mexico and Montana decrease, but it is possible that the falling off in Montana is more apparent than real. In our statement for 1876, Dakota (Black Hills) was not mentioned. It appears herein credited with \$1,500,000 gold, but the estimate is uncertain, as \$950,000 is the total amount carried by all express companies and mail. The amount named as carried by other conveyances is conjecture. If the Comstock mines yield as much in 1878 as during the year just passed, the aggregate product of silver and gold will approximate one hundred millions of dollars.

The following table shows the amount of precious metals produced in the States and Territories west of the Missouri river, during the year 1877:

California	\$18,174,715
Nevada	51,580,290
Oregon	1,191,697
Washington	92,296
Idaho	1,832,495
Montana	2,644,912
Utah	8,113,755
Colorado	7,913,549
New Mexico	379,010
Arizona	2,388,632
Dakota	1,500,000
Mexico	1,432,992
British Columbia	1,177,190

Total.....\$98,421,754
We have used the utmost care and diligence in ascertaining the character of bullion and ores reported, with the following result: the yield of the Comstock mines is 45 per cent. gold; of the whole bullion product of Nevada, 37 per cent. is gold; and of all so-called silver or base bullion, 28 per cent. is gold. The gross yield for 1877, shown above segregated, is, in round numbers, as follows:
Lead, 5 per cent.....\$5,085,250
Silver, 48 per cent.....47,206,957
Gold, 47 per cent.....46,129,547

Total.....\$98,421,754
As lead is an important element in what is herein termed base bullion, we might add that of Missouri and Illinois, value approximately \$1,500,000; which, with the silver and gold of the Lake Superior country, Virginia and North and South Carolina, amount say \$500,000, would swell the gross product to over \$100,000,000 for the year. The lead product of Utah, Nevada and California exceeds that of the remainder of the United States and Territories combined; and in tonnage is greater this year than ever before, though not exceeding in value that of 1876, the average price having been lower than for many years past.

In our statement for 1876 the amounts credited to British Columbia and West Coast of Mexico, were inadvertently carried into the totals credited to the United States, in the estimates given on the right hand page of the statement.

We are informed as to the annual exports of silver to India, China and the Straits previous to 1851, but assume that they were less than since that date, which being so, the exports this year are the greatest known, viz: \$105,000,000 to the 26th of December. The greatest amount in previous years was \$83,650,000, in 1857. The amounts exported during the present year were approximately as follows: From Southampton, \$80,000,000; from San Francisco, \$19,000,000; from Marseilles, \$4,000,000; from Venice, \$2,000,000.

We take pleasure in acknowledging the prompt responses of persons applied to for information, and to whose cordial co-operation we are indebted for much of the data necessary to our compilations. JNO. J. VALENTINE, General Supt.

CONKLING LOSES HIS DEMOCRATIC SUPPORT IN THE SENATE.—The Washington Post of the December 29 says: "We feel authorized to say that Conkling will not again be sustained by any of the Democrats in the Senate on any issue he may make with President Hayes upon questions of executive patronage. In fact, we are personally informed of the determination of those Democrats who sustained him recently to hereafter vote to confirm the President's nominations unless specific causes affecting the interests of the public service are shown why they should not be confirmed. This is forced upon the Democrats by the malevolent designs which Republican politicians have developed toward the South." This journal says this course is to be taken in order to rebuke Blaine, Conkling, Edmunds and others who would revive sectional animosity, and to encourage the President and others who array themselves on the side of Southern right to full citizenship.

California Crops.

The Sacramento Bee says that the California farmer is a very happy; or a very disconsolate man, and noticing the fact that rain has lately freshened the earth, sees as usual a "harvest smile upon the agricultural face." Every portion of the State has sent in good reports of the prospects for 1878, and even the southern counties are satisfied with the outlook. San Diego and the Colorado Desert had large quantities of rain. The amount of rain fall varies in different localities from 2.53 to 5.83 inches, Modesto and vicinity being lowest, and San Rafael highest. The wheat and grass are coming forward in an unprecedented manner, and the southern counties expect large crops both of grain and grass.

Near Petaluma volunteer grain is fifteen inches high, and Solano, Butte and Santa Clara counties are in fine condition for seeding.

Of Monterey county the Salinas Index says: "The grain already up, and which was beginning to suffer for want of moisture, is growing finely, and the ground is in splendid condition for plowing and seeding. Every available team has been put to the plow and harrow, and our farmers can get along without any more rain for three or four weeks."

The Lake County Bee says: "Our farmers have an abundance for the present, and the prospect for a full harvest next Summer is as bright as it can be." Sacramento county looks as fresh and blooming as a rose. Every county in the State seems to be well pleased except Tulare, whose farmers are still despondent, according to the correspondent of the Petaluma Argus.

The consolidation of the Pacific division of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company with the Western Union went into effect January 1st. Hereafter stock reports will be charged for by the telegraph company at \$20 per month, and gold and currency quotations to banks at \$10 per month. Of the change the Record-Union speaks as follows: "The stock quotations to brokers at Virginia City constitute the very cream of telegraphic business on this coast. Heretofore it has aggregated about \$15,000 per month to the two lines. Much discontent on the part of these brokers has been occasioned by a notification of increase of rates to them. The competition rates had given them a cheap service under the old regime, and there is some talk of building a line from Virginia to San Francisco to carry that business. The arrangement of consolidation as now understood, is as follows: The Western Union leases the lines of the Atlantic and Pacific Company at an annual rental of \$100,000. This sum is guaranteed for fifteen years. In addition, all railroad business, as now carried by the Atlantic and Pacific lines, is to be carried free. The Western Union Company keeps the lines and instruments leased of the Atlantic and Pacific Company in repair. The Atlantic and Pacific Company retire from the transaction of all commercial business."

As Nevada abounds in Masons, we may mention for their benefit that, at a recent meeting of the Grand Lodge of English Freemasons, when the Prince of Wales was renominated Grand Master for the ensuing year, the Pro-Grand Master, the Earl of Carnarvon, called attention to the action of the Grand Orient of France, who had struck from their preliminary stenation words expressing belief in the existence of God and in the immortality of the soul. He said that in ordinary cases the Grand Lodge would have no right to interfere, but this was a matter which called for notice, as the French Grand Orient could not effect these changes without affecting the whole Masonic body throughout the world. The limits of Freemasonry being very wide, included Roman Catholic, Protestants, Mussulmans, Calvinists, Lutherans and Jews, who were all bound by the principles of religion, and there could be no such principle without belief in God. A committee was appointed to inquire into and report upon the subject.—Enterprise.

J. W. A. Wright, State Lecturer in California, has declared against resumption and the silver dollar as an unlimited legal tender. The granges are indorsing.

The Sacramento Bee has gathered news honey for the last twenty-one years, and the hive ought to be well protected by the people.

A War Dance.

The Nez Percés in Camp at Leavenworth City.

[Leavenworth Times]
On last Friday afternoon a general war dance was executed in Chief Joseph's camp above Fort Leavenworth. Chief Joseph and his brethren were decorated in the most gorgeous style, their dresses being something new and in the most varied colors. The dance was given as a token of respect to the memory of one of the most valued chiefs of the tribe, who was killed at the battle of Bear Paw Mountain.

The chief was a leading brave, and was one of high position in the tribe. Joseph made the occasion of great importance at the camp, and was himself arrayed in magnificent style. Several fine horses, borrowed from the officers at the garrison, were used on the occasion by the warriors, and each animal was decked in all that can be imagined in the way of Indian notions of beauty. Some were almost covered with skins of various animals, while around their necks were long strings of bells and bead work, which would have put a circus to shame.

The tails of the horses were artistically decorated with eagle feathers. Among the horses used was a handsome black steed owned by Captain C. S. Halsey, which was made attractive by being caparisoned in elegant style, and rode by a grandson of the last survivor of the original tribe. The latter left his "teepee" with quiet dignity, and after mounting his horse, joined the procession, which circled about the same in concert with the loud cries and wails of the women within.

RUSSIA WANTS ENGLAND TO MIND HER OWN BUSINESS.—Chicago, Jan. 2.—The Tribune's London special says: The gravity of the political situation is such as to make news from the battlefield of secondary importance, and even the Daily News and Times show greater anxiety at the indications of war than ever before. It is known not only that Russia has declined England's offer to mediate but that every action points to an expected continuance of the war on a grand scale. While Russia's answer is in courteous language, and while she declares a desire for peace, she refers Turkey to her army commanders to begin negotiations. This can be construed only as intending to make separate peace with Turkey without recognizing any other interests than these of the two belligerents.

The Daily Telegraph says that notwithstanding the attempts to lessen the gravity of the Russian answer, the fact remains that it is an insult so great that a British Cabinet Council will be held this evening to discuss the Russian note, which is expected to arrive to-day.

THE LONDON "TIMES" ON THE SILVER QUESTION.—New York, Jan. 2.—A financial article in a recent issue of the London Times points out that the proposition to remonetize silver has nothing to do with projects for unlimited paper issues, and says that repudiation is a word that can, in no sense, strictly apply to the United States. Supposing it should decree silver as the sole lawful money of to-morrow, and we doubt whether the bondholders would lose much by the change—at the present price of silver, 55d per ounce, the loss to bondholders would be much less than is commonly supposed.

Postage stamp portraits on the 1 cent stamp represents Franklin; 2, Jackson; 3, Washington; 5, Taylor; 6, Lincoln; 7, Stanton; 10, Jefferson; 12, Clay; 15, Webster; 24, Scott; 30, Hamilton; 90, Perry. The 7, 12 and 24 cent stamps are not now issued, but many of them are in circulation.

There are 46,000,000 acres in England and 32,000,000 inhabitants, and only forty per cent. of these are fed with British food. The sixty per cent. would do without their bread, and a good deal of their meat, butter and cheese, but for foreign imports.

The festive school book merchant is again to the front with his little job. He wants the California Legislature to change text books, and there is some protest. So they steal sometimes under the cloak of education, eh?

Moses Kirkpatrick is mentioned in connection with Senatorial honors by the Democracy, and J. C. Hagerman is promised a solid delegation from Storey county.

Late Items.

England has concluded that Russia did not intend to insult her.

The Philadelphia Mint, for the year 1877, coined 30,826,149 pieces of money, of the total value of \$18,637,414 50.

The four men who have recently been on trial at Pioche, Nevada, for the murder of Holland and Carter last Summer, were acquitted Saturday. Senators Jones and Conkling made New Year's calls together in Washington. They were not among the President's visitors at the White House.

The New York Legislature organized on the 1st. Hon. H. Robertson was chosen President of the Senate, and Jas. W. Husted Speaker of the House.

There is a couple living in Pennsylvania who have had six children born to them, each birth occurring on the Fourth of July. That appears to be most emphatically "the day we celebrate" with those people.

The State Board of Pardons will meet Jan. 15th at Carson. We presume there will be the usual stir among lawyers to secure the pardon of their client's friends. These efforts are strongly and often successfully made, but experience has quite frequently shown that the pardoning power should be used most cautiously and with moderation.

Heracline, the New Explosive.

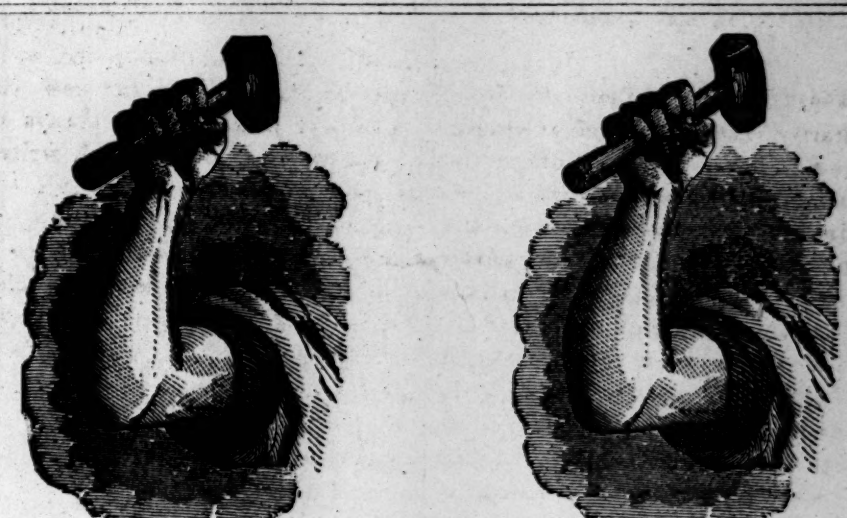
The Russian Journal of Artillery states that an Austrian manufacturer has recently arrived at St. Petersburg, and has offered to sell to the Russian Government the secret of the fabrication of a new explosive. This substance, which is called "heracline," is, the inventor asserts, far superior to either ordinary gunpowder, or dynamite for blasting or mining purposes, and, when prepared in a special manner, may also be employed with advantage as a bursting charge for shells.

Used as a charge for mines, the new explosive is said to act with a much greater energy, and produce a much greater effect, than the same quantity of powder; and, as both its density and cost of manufacture are considerable less, a saving of 40 to 45 per cent. will be effected by employing it. It is also the least dangerous of any explosive, as it cannot be exploded by a blow or by friction, but only by bringing a flame into contact with it in a closed vessel. It may, therefore, be ignited either by electricity or by the Bickford fuse; but the detonating force required to explode dynamite is not wanted. Compared with this latter substance heracline can be prepared at one-third the cost, and the effect produced by equal quantities of the two compounds is said to be very nearly the same. The actual cost of preparing the heracline in Austria, where the inventor has already manufactured and patented it, is given at 30 florins per 100 pounds, and the patentee now offers to make a sufficient quantity for the Russian Government to carry out a series of experiments, finding the necessary substance himself, if the Russian authorities will place one of their powder mills at his disposal. For the present the proposal has been declined, but 250 kilogrammes of the explosive have been ordered to enable the Russian engineers to make experiments with it in mining operations and also as a charge for hollow projectiles.

BUSINESS FAILURES IN NEW YORK.—New York, Jan. 2.—One hundred failures and assignments were reported in this city in December, with aggregate liabilities of nearly \$8,000,000. Eighty-nine failures in which assets and liabilities have been ascertained show liabilities of \$7,704,391, and assets of 4,118,777. This is the heaviest record for any month of the year, and is an increase of 25 per cent. in number and 300 per cent. in amount over the record for the month of November. The creditors of Thomas Keech yesterday elected Henry A. Topson assignee. The schedule shows liabilities of \$270,000 and no assets.

Sitting Bull never perpetrated but one joke. That was one day last August, when he sat down on a cluster of clover in which lingered the bumble bees of all bumble bees. The petulant insect prodded the warrior with a sting that marked one hundred and ninety degrees in the coldest place, and with a mighty howl the chieftain rose up in the air and felt around for his tormentor. "Now is the Winter of our discontent," he said, holding the writhing bee up in his thumb and finger, "this is the Indian's hummer." And no one laughed and no one said anything nor asked him to say it again and say it real slow, and the forest monarch withdrew his card from the paragrapher's association, and never joked again.—Hawkeye.

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FULL AND COMPLETE LINE OF

Men's, Boy's and Children's Clothing,

DIRECT FROM NEW YORK MANUFACTURERS.

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Complete line of Ladies', Misses' and Children's as well as Men's and Boys' BOOTS and SHOES, from first hands, and made expressly for us.

TRUNKS, VALISES, SATCHELS AND TRAVELING BAGS

In endless variety, at less than San Francisco prices.

BLANKETS in all grades; Comforters, Quilts and Bed Spreads in many qualities. Latest styles of Men's, Boys' and Children's HATS, imported direct from Eastern manufacturers.

Complete line of Ladies' FANCY GOODS. Bargains in job lots bought daily. Men's, Youths' and Boys' OVERSHIRTS, UNDERWEAR and HOSIERY bought in large quantities, from manufacturers and jobbers, at bottom prices. Receiving daily, Men's, Boys' and Youths' OVERCOATS. Just opening out, complete line of RUBBER and OIL SKIN GOODS.

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COMPLETE LINE OF DRY GOODS.

We allow no house on the Pacific coast to undersell us. All our goods are marked in plain figures. We have but ONE PRICE. By this method the poorest judge of goods obtains as much for his money as the closest and sharpest buyer.

Parties living miles from Sacramento can get their goods from our store at precisely the same prices, by sending us an order, as those who personally visit our store. We forward goods by Freight Express, or Mail.

Don't fail to send for our Price List and Story Paper, which we will mail FREE to any address.

An order for 25 cent's worth filled as cheerfully as one for \$20, and one for \$20 receives as much attention as one for \$1,000. Address all communications to

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FURNITURE EMPORIUM.

Nos. 166, 168 & 170,

K Street, Sacramento, Cal.

THIS FURNITURE WARE ROOM IS

the largest on the coast, having a frontage of sixty feet and one hundred and twenty deep, and filled with the finest assortment of

HOME MANUFACTURED AND

Imported Chamber Suites,

In Pine, Oak, Maple, Mahogany, Rosewood and Solid Walnut.

PARLOR WORK OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

THE MANUFACTURE OF

Hair Top and Spring Mattresses

A SPECIALTY.

Received gold medal from the California State Fair Association for the best exhibit in 1873, and the silver medal for the best display of Furniture at the Nevada State Fair for 1876.

Hotel keepers and others are specially invited to examine this extensive stock, which I am now offering at prices.

THAT DEFY COMPETITION.

Take pleasure in giving information. All orders attended to promptly. 8-11-4m

BRONCO WOOD YARD.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN

engaged in the Wood Business for years, represents that he has improved and perfected his facilities for cutting and transporting large quantities of wood to his

YARD AT BRONCO.

Wood of Every Size & Quality,

Offered to Consumers

AT THE LOWEST RATES BY THE

CAR LOAD.

Address: A. M. Wickes,

Bronco, California.

ANNUAL MEETING.

NORTH TRUCKEE DRAIN DITCH CO.

Notice is hereby given, that in accordance with the by-laws of the North Truckee Drain Ditch Company, the regular annual meeting of the company, for the election of officers, will be held in Reno, at the Court House, on

Monday, Jan. 7th, 1878.

A full attendance is desired. By order Board of Trustees. D. W. BRYANT, President.

TO BUILDERS.

Lumber at Reduced Prices.

C. A. BRAGG & CO.,

HAVE MADE ESPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS in the interest of their patrons and all persons desiring to build. They therefore offer their large stock of

Common Lumber, Sierra Valley

Sugar Pine, Red Wood, Oregon Pine, Shingles,

Laths, Fire Wood,

Doors, Windows, Sash, Etc.

AT

GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

Lumber Furnished by the Car

Load at Mill Prices.

Our prices are made in the interests of consumers. Call and examine them.

C. A. BRAGG & CO.

Reno, Sept. 11, 1877-tf

RENO EXCHANGE.

Commercial Row.

WHITE & BLOCK.....Proprietors.

WE HAVE THOROUGHLY RENOVATED and made many repairs and additions to our saloon, and are now prepared to serve the public with fine

Wines.

Liquors,

and Cigars.

Connected with our saloon is a PARLOR ROOM. Entrance from rear of saloon, and also directly from the main room.

8-31-tf White & Block.

STAR MARKET.

GEO. SCHAEFFER.....Proprietor.

Sierra Street, near Third.

I KEEP constantly on hand a large supply of choice

Beef, Veal, Mutton, Pork,

Sausage, Etc.

Which will be sold at the lowest market rates. Particular pains taken to please customers. Give me a call. GEO. SCHAEFFER.

(3-341-tf)

Centennial Restaurant.

WALTERS & JOHNSON.....Proprietors.

MEALS AT ALL HOURS.

Meals gotten up according to order. Special accommodations for families.

21 Meal Tickets, \$6.

Everything about the place NEAT & CLEAN.

Commercial Row, opposite Depot.

RENO WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Grant in Naples.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27th.—A London special says: A correspondent at Naples sends a full report of Grant's reception in that city, and his movements during his stay there. The General and party arrived at Naples on board the U. S. steamer Vandallia on the evening of the 17th inst. On the following day, in company with Mrs. Grant and son, he made the ascent of Vesuvius, but the day being cold the party did not reach the crater. They lunched at the House of Refuge, near the Observatory, and spent a pleasant hour enjoying a remarkably fine view of Capria and Ischia. The plains studded with villages and lined with snow-clad hills, and the snow looked beautifully clear and white in the gorgeous sunlight of an Italian sky. They returned in the evening to the Vandallia, after a really pleasant day. Wednesday the General and family visited the ruins of Pompeii. The Government had made arrangements for a special excavation in honor of the General, that he might see how the work was done, and see some of the curiosities recovered just as they were placed when the city was so suddenly ruined. The day was a little cold, but clear and in every way favorable for work. The directors of the excavation received Grant's party, and conducted them to the principal points of interest. Two hours were spent in wandering among the ruins of the ancient and memorable city, and at every step something of interest was seen. The workmen then proceeded to dig out a chamber of a buried house and discovered some fragments of a table made of wood and bronze. The workmanship was very curious and elaborate, and was examined with great interest by the whole party. The next object of interest discovered was a loaf of bread, wrapped neatly in a cloth, and perfectly distinguishable. Many other curious and interesting articles were found, and inspected by the party of visitors, and all expressed themselves highly pleased with their visit to the ruins. They returned in the evening. Thursday Grant returned the official visits of the civil and military authorities of the city. As he left the Vandallia the yards were manned and a salute fired, the salute being returned by the Italian Admiral.

Grant then landed, and was met by the General commanding the district, who had a regiment of Bersaglieri drawn up in front of the royal palace, which was reviewed by Grant and the Italian officials. He then visited the naval and military schools and the palace, after which he attended a reception at the house of Consul Duncan. During these visits Grant was accompanied by his son, Commander Robeson, Lieutenants Rush and Miller, and a splendid retinue of Italian officials. The whole tone of the reception accorded him was cordial and stately. The General expressed himself with the greatest admiration of Italian troops.

Girard College has been enlarged so as to accommodate 900 students, and is now open to non-residents of Pennsylvania. Harvard's requirements for admission of only three languages is criticised by Boston newspapers as too low a standard. Yale has just received from Frederick W. Stevens, of this city a gift of New Haven property. Phillips Academy at Andover, Mass., will have a poem read by Oliver Wendell Holmes, on the near occasion of its centennial anniversary. Several Ohio colleges announce special lectures on practical agriculture for farmers. The School of Oratory in Brown University has had readings of Shakespearean plays, Dartmouth has dropped several freshmen for incompetence. Cornell has a Students' Guild for the aid of the sick. Every Trinity senior is required to write a poem of a hundred lines.

One of the half dozen books in the English language which have brought the most grist to the publisher's mill is Burn's "Justice of the Peace." The author was a country curate, who, when he had completed his laborious work, came up to London to find a publisher. The first to whom he went offered \$100, and the poor author turned disheartened away; a few days later he went to Miller, an eminent publisher in the last century; Miller consulted a young lawyer who generally advised him on law books, and was told that the book would be cheap at \$1,000. Burns cheerfully accepted the offer. Miller made \$55,000 out of the book, but had the decency to send Burns \$500 on each new edition making its appearance.

A PUZZLED HIBERNIAN.—A young man fresh from the "ould sod" was recently given employment on a ranch in Truckee Meadows. He was set to driving a yoke of cattle, and at noon, when he wanted to feed the cattle, an *Enterprise* reporter observed him trying to unscrew their horns in order to get the yoke off the animals.

Mrs. Dr. Mercy B. Jackson, one of the pioneer homoeopathic physicians in Boston, died in that city on Thursday, December 27th.

Josh Billings' Philosophy.

One of the hardest men in the world to beat is a fool who knows his weakness and acts accordingly.

A humbug is like a bladder; don't amount to much until it is blown up, and then, like a bladder, one prick or a pin lets all the importance out of it.

Stik and hang, old fellow, stik and hang. There is nothing pleases the world more than to here that yu hav giv up your holt.

I take notice that those people who are on the least consequence in this world are always fraidest to die.

Genyus hits the bull's eye the first time, if it hits it at all. Talent hits it bi long praktiss.

I had rather be an idiot than a phool. Providence is accountable for the one, and I am accountable for the other.

The best way to beat sum is to agree with them.

The tru way to dress is not to attract attenshun, but to escape notiss.

The grate mistake we old folks make is, we expect to learn younger ones by precept what we never would learn ourselves only bi experience.

Menny a man owes the success he has achieved in this life, not only in having lived korrekly, but in having died in good season.

Whare there is one man who is honest from principal, there are two that are honest from vanity, and three from fear.

I don't suppose there is an absolutely necessary man now living on the face of the earth, but you can hardly find one but what thinks he is the man.

The grate art in ridikule is so to apply it that enny one feels that it don't mean them.

I fully believe that the fear of punishment has made more people seemingly virtuous than the hope of reward.

The devil is a hero, and so was Judas Iskariott, but I don't consider either of them worthy of imitashun.

Our vices are like our pashuns—about the best we can do with them is to make them behave themselves before folks.

I rather like the phools; they act more natral than ennybody else.

Laffing is sed to be a weakness, but the wizest men I ever knu were allwus on the lookout for a good laff.

A good servant aint fit for ennything else.

The human harte has recesses in it as unknown to its possessor as to enny one else.

The only man whom noboddy can beat is he who knows just what things are worth.

All grate truths are the most simple, just as simple as twice one are two.

If gravity is an evidence of wisdom, it don't kost much to appear wize.

A haff edikated man is like a haff broke horse—yu kan't tell what he is going to do next; nor he kan't tell neither.

If yu want ennything of the world, and expect to git bekauze yu deserve it, don't ask for it, but demand it.

The man whom yu kan flatter iz all wuss in market, and yu kan close him out enny time yu get the price right.

Sum people say the best way is to take the bull bi the horns, but I say take him bi the tale, then yu kan let go when yu want to.

The real tru friend iz the one who tells yu of yure failings, but hides them from everyboddy else.

When politeness is an art, it iz the most subtle of all arts.

To get thru this world eazy, a person must be prepared to give. On all cashuns full twice as much as they git.

I prefer a lunatik to a fanatik, the lunatik iz mad on all sujiks, and kan be confined, the fanatik iz mad on one, and runs at large.

I never hav saw a phool yet, but what waz in a grate hurry to prove it, and always suceeded.

The most dangerous men are those who hav az much evil az good in them; this iz the hardest kind of an average to preserve.

There is a grate deal of philosophy that iz nothing more than disappointed ambishun. Esop's fox preached humility and pashunce when he found out that the grapes waz just about 2 feet higher than he could jump.

We esteem those who are superior to us, endure those who are equal, and luv these who are inferior.

I prefer a ded man to a thoroly lazy one; yu kan bury the ded one, but I believe there is a law against burying the other phellow.

Don't hunt for happiness, but hunt for as little misery az possible.

If yu wish to lose a man's luv, and even friendship, make him depend on yu.

A man may gain the ridikule, and perhaps the pity, of the world by his profuseness, but he kan never gain their respect.

The Political Situation at Washington.

Washington, December 30.—The *Herald* and *Gazette*, the two Democratic Sunday papers of Washington, both assert to-day that if the President will renew the nominations of Roosevelt and Prince for Collector and Naval Officer of New York they will be confirmed. The *Herald* says: "A number of Democratic Senators who voted for the rejection of these officers' nomination will either abstain from voting or vote in favor of the confirmation, as will also several Democratic Senators who neglected to vote. They have found that neither party nor public opinion will sustain them in obstructing reform in the Custom House while strengthening the Conkling-Repulbian movement against Hayes, and consequently that Senator's chances of re-election." The *Daily Post*, the regular accredited Democratic organ in this city, declares with great emphasis, and apparently by authority that Conkling will not again be sustained by any of the Democrats in the Senate on any issue with the President upon questions of Executive patronage. The *Post* thinks it is not logical for Democrats to aid or comfort men who base their political hopes upon keeping alive the hatred of Northern people toward those of the South, and classes Conkling with Blaine, Butler, Chandler and others, as being actuated by this desire. Forney's *Sunday Chronicle* professes to have positive information that the President will send in the new Custom House nominations just as soon as Congress reassembles, and that they will be confirmed by the votes of every Democratic Senator except Eaton, together with those of sundry Republicans, among whom it specifies Hoar, Dawes, Burnside and Matthews. It says the President will then command the situation, in the Senate at least, and his Cabinet will continue to act harmoniously with him, whatever the inventions of sensational newsmongers may be to the contrary. The President has repeatedly laughed at all these silly rumors, and is surprised that newspapers claiming ordinary intelligence and veracity should still persist in imposing them upon the public. If the people at large attached no more importance to them than he does, such stories about Cabinet changes and changes of policy will soon cease to attract any notice. There is good reason to believe that the foregoing statements are made upon authority, and correctly outlines the President's feeling and purposes at the present time. The remark attributed to Post-master-General Key yesterday, that he did not know whether he would be in office long after Congress meets, was made in his characteristic, half-puzzled manner, and doubtless was not intended for repetition or for serious acceptance. Evans and Schurz discredit the reports of their prospective retirement very distinctly and unmistakably.

American Social Life.
The foe of American social life is in the tendency to luxury and effeminacy among the well-to-do young women of our American cities and large towns. They do not realize how this dreadful mania for expensive pleasures, and a life of alternate idleness and amusement is destroying their health: abolishing true marriage; feeding the flame of gross sensuality and intemperance among young men, and saddening the hopes of the best parents in the land. Some of them never will know it in this world. But most of them have no real purpose to waste their lives in this wretched way. And it is a high crime in mothers, teachers, ministers and the public press to pander to this insanity. Thousands of good hearted young girls are sacrificed every year, when a wise and loving guidance could save them. But we feel that they should be told that unless they change this life they will pass away like the flowers of June, and a more hardy and resolute class occupy their places. American society will shed every class of triflers, male or female, that do not do its work, as the forest sheds its withered leaves. Let them awake from their dream of special indulgence; learn to live out of doors; to build up their health; to cultivate more simple tastes of dress, and more moderation in pleasure; study domestic economy; study social skill and tact; fit themselves for the noblest positions ever yet offered to their sex, and learn that woman is the soul of our garment.—*Universalist Quarterly*.

The question, is there a Hell? is provoking the liveliest discussion in the Eastern States; the clergy wrestle with it, the newspapers are full of it, and threatens to complicate politics, by drawing party lines anew. This is a touching and interesting spectacle—our Eastern brethren standing up on their blue noses in the snow, warmly debating the existence of such a place where it is Summer all the year round, and there is no coal bills. It is significant, as tending to show the effect of climate upon theology, that on this coast, where it is neither very warm in Summer nor very cold in winter nobody seems to care if there is a Hell or not. We know there is an Arizona, but hope to escape it by death-bed repentance, if we are spared.—*Argonaut*.

Personal.

M. De Lesseps sighs for new worlds to conquer, and eyes the Isthmus of Darien.

Talmage has retired from editorial life.

Bismarck keeps as bad hours as the editor of a morning paper.

Miss Braddon's novels are and always have been persistently ignored by the *London Times*.

Mr. Jefferson's painting, "Forest and Stream," is now in the Baltimore Academy of Fine Arts.

Osmun Pasha is a man of medium height, with broad shoulders and muscular build. He has a large Roman nose and jet black beard.

Lord Lytton, Viceroy of India, is a very poor host.

General Howard has issued a general order expressive of his appreciation of the services of officers, soldiers and citizens in the recent troubles with the Nez Perces.

The Baptist Publication Society got \$25,000 from the estate of the late Gardner Chilson, of Massachusetts.

Holy Trinity Church, New York, is in debt \$263,000.

A committee of country schoolboys visited Edwin Booth in Utica for the purpose of engaging him to act in their exhibition. They offered him twenty dollars and expenses.

Cabtain T. H. Follingsby believes that there is six million dollars, more or less, lying at the bottom of the sea, off Venezuela.

Interesting Statistics.

An exchange prints the following statistics with a suggestion that they be committed to memory by school children and others:

COUNTRY.	POPULATION.	SQ. MILES.
United States	43,000,000	3,600,000
England	22,500,000	51,000
Germany	42,000,000	210,000
France	36,600,000	204,000
Russia (Europe)	75,600,000	2,175,000
Russia (Asia)	10,000,000	5,172,000
Turkey (Europe)	19,400,000	290,000
Turkey (Asia)	16,400,000	672,000
Austria	66,000,000	240,000
Italy	26,400,000	114,000
Spain	16,000,000	191,000
Ireland	5,400,000	32,500
Brazil	10,000,000	3,200,000
Mexico	9,761,000	700,000
Chinese Empire	450,000,000	4,500,000
Japan	35,000,000	150,000
India	212,000,000	2,350,000
Australia	1,838,000	2,945,000

California, in size, is the second State, ranking next to Texas. It is twice as large as Great Britain, four times as large as New York, and has a population of 750,000.

The State of Nevada is about equal in size to the whole of New England, together with the State of New York. Population, 50,000.

In Trafalgar square London there was a great anti-Russian meeting lately, and this faction found itself confronted by an anti-Turkish mob soon. The question was argued passionately and the display of Russian and Turkish flags soon started a free fight. The Russians were defeated at a cost of sore heads and the Turkish and English flags were displayed over the victorious faction. It is asserted that the meeting had no political significance. The Anglo-Turks were led by "a sooty-faced man, who howled like a Bashi Bazouk."

Henry Ward Beecher, Sunday before last, mentioned that he believed in the Trinity, but did not know anything about it, but he did not believe in hell. The idea that the Almighty was sweeping the people off the earth into hell by millions, like dead flies, was abhorrent to him, and transformed God into a horror greater than Satan; and as to the doctrine that the saints were so happy in heaven they did not mind the torments of the damned in hell, Mr. Beecher said: "By the blood of Christ, I denounce it; by the wounds in His side and His hands, I abhor it; by His groans and agony, I abhor and denounce it as the most hideous nightmare of theology."

England denies the rumor that she will occupy Batoum and Constantinople, and Russia declares that she will not accept mediation. The British Government fears that force of public opinion may drive them to war.

Colonel T. W. Holiday was inaugurated Governor of Virginia, Tuesday, January 1st.

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